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THE FINANCIAL FEASIBILITY OF IMPLEMENTING SELECTED FORMATS OF ATHLETIC SCHOLARSHIPS IN CANADIAN UNIVERSITIES

by

Ⓒ JAMES G. DONLEVY

A THESIS
SUBMITTED TO THE FACULTY OF GRADUATE STUDIES
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FACULTY OF GRADUATE STUDIES AND RESEARCH

The undersigned certify that they have read, and recommend to the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research, for acceptance, a thesis entitled THE FINANCIAL FEASIBILITY OF IMPLEMENTING SELECTED FORMATS OF ATHLETIC SCHOLARSHIPS IN CANADIAN UNIVERSITIES submitted by JAMES G. DONLEVY in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Arts.

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Date Nov. 28, 1974

DEDICATION

This thesis is respectfully dedicated to the memory of Frances Delores McLean.

ABSTRACT

Although athletic scholarships have never been accepted universally by Canadian universities, individual institutions, from time to time have adopted various grant-in-aid programs which directly assist student athletes. It was the purpose of this study, therefore, to investigate the financial feasibility of adopting various specified forms of athletic scholarships.

Two basic four year scholarship formats, along with a grant structure applicable to freshman students only, were discussed and costed on the basis of selected perameters. Besides the actual dollar expenditures for each scholarship format, attendant costs such as administrative expenditures, recruiting costs, the salaries of coaches and other associated costs were investigated.

In an attempt to provide perspective to this study, an overview of the administration of intercollegiate athletics in the United States was presented with special emphasis on athletic scholarship structure and legislation. Using this information as a backdrop, comparisons and contrasts could be made with the administration of university athletics in Canada.

Upon compilation of all the data related to the total expenditures involved in an athletic scholarship program, it was found that the feasibility of inaugurating a grant-in-

aid format at a Canadian university was minimal without facing a deficit budget. Even when total costs were balanced against realistic revenue potential, the losses, in most cases, would exceed income in amounts that would make implementation of athletic scholarships prohibitive for all but the largest and best endowed institutions.

When the total expenditures of the various scholarship formats were compared to recent University of Alberta Athletic Department total expenses, the percentage increase resulting from the adoption of athletic scholarships ranged from 124 percent for a freshman program to 379 percent for an all-inclusive four year award.

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CHAPTER I

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Introduction

Canadian universities, from an historical point of view, have been prominent in the development of sport. Indeed, the growth of intercollegiate athletics in Canada has paralleled the proliferation of universities throughout the nation. (Howell and Howell, 1969:156-57). From their earliest beginnings before the turn of the century where they were centered around schools in Quebec and Ontario (Cox, 1969; Jones, 1970), collegiate sports have grown to a point where they have become a major segment of the sport fabric of Canada from coast to coast.

Between Confederation in 1867 and the turn of the century, a rapid development of sports took place in Canada. During this period, as Cox points out, "the schools and universities were often the nurseries in which new games were practiced and then spread into the community" (1969:391). Of as much significance, however, was the fact that graduates of these schools diffused their knowledge and fervor of sports and games to many parts of the country. Nurtured in this environment, the sport culture in Canada developed at an unprecedented pace (Howell and Howell, 1969:134-36).

A major contribution by universities to the sports life of Canada continued into the first two decades of the twentieth century, but during that period, a demonstrative change in the universities' role took place that has had repercussions to this day.

> During those twenty years [universities] changed their role from leadership of national sports to one of fostering these games by inculcating in their students the spirit of participation.... The trend was established, and the future contributions of schools and universities was to produce sportsmen and sportswomen rather than the leadership of earlier years (Jones, 1970:432-433).

Coupled with this factor was the "lingering scholasticism which [regarded] athletics with some suspicion as a dangerous threat to scholastic performance" (Wynne, 1965:180). The impact of this skepticism often resulted in the curtailment of team schedules for the apparent protection of the student. Wynne also notes that "the 'all or nothing' aspect of the final examination in Canadian schools [affected] the student's desire for athletic participation" (1965: 181).

Some evidence would suggest that limited significant changes took place in the development of national intercollegiate athletic programs from the end of World War I until the post World War II era. (Matthews, 1974:394). Independent leagues or associations such as the Western Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union (WCIAU), the Martimes Intercollegiate Athletic Union (MIAU), the Ontario-Quebec Athletic Association (O-QAA), and the Ottawa-St. Lawrence Intercollegiate Athletic Association (O-St.LIAA) were established, in some cases, by 1918 and developed and consolidated during the next three decades. Active competition in many sports took place between schools but, for the most part, within conferences. Few, if any, national athletic championship contests were played since there were severe discrepancies in eligibility regulations and playing rules among the parochial organizations.

It was not until 1948 that concrete measures were taken to form a truly national intercollegiate body. That year, the National Conference of Canadian Universities (NCCU) at its annual meeting appointed a committee of five member universities (University of New Brunswick, McGill University, University of Alberta, University of Saskatchewan and University of Western Ontario) to explore the possibilities of establishing a Canadian wide intercollegiate athletic organization.

Although this committee provided a comprehensive report to the NCCU at their 1949 meeting, no action was taken until June, 1961 at which time a meeting was held at McGill University. Here, representatives of four leagues (WCIAU, MIAU, O-QAA and O-St.LIAA) constitutionalized the Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union (CIAU) which duly came into being October 15, 1961 (Loosemore, 1961:9-10). Within the past decade, the growth of intercollegiate athletics, as demonstrated by the institution of national championships in many sports, has resulted in a need for a strong national organization. In response to this need the CIAU grew steadily in authority and prestige. The establishment of a national office (CIAU, 1970a:10) and the appointment of an Executive Director April 1, 1971 (CIAU, 1970b:3) launched the CIAU into a new, more stable organizational structure.

Among other issues that have challenged the CIAU, the development of an in-depth policy on athletic scholarships has been of concern to the members of the organization. At the present time, the stated policies of member associations on the matter of grants-in-aid to student athletes are diverse and often nebulous. Hargreaves, in a survey of CIAU directors and association representatives, found that opinions ranged from total opposition to various forms of acceptance of athletic scholarships (1973b).

In 1967, the CIAU stated:

> The Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union realizes that:
>
> 1. Some students in Canadian universities who happen to be outstanding athletes do receive financial assistance from sources outside of and not directly associated with a particular university.
>
> 2. Some Canadian students attend United States universities upon receipt of financial assistance from these universities based upon their athletic talents and not necessarily relating to academic ability.
>
> Not withstanding the above, the CIAU:
>
> 1. Accepts only the principle of academic scholarships.
>
> 2. Opposes the principle of any form of financial assistance to a student based solely on athletic ability. The CIAU wishes to preclude individuals or institutions from using financial assistance as a system for soliciting or bargaining for outstanding athletes. (CIAU, 1967: Annex B, p.1).

At the Tenth Annual Meeting of the CIAU in June, 1970, the entire matter of financial aid to athletes was reviewed with particular reference to Federal Government scholarships and bursaries. The 1967 policy statement cited above was reaffirmed (CIAU, 1970a: 11) and at the same meeting, a new constitution was approved (CIAU, 1970a:23) which included a by-law declaring ineligible for competition any student who received an athletic scholarship (CIAU, 1970a: By-Laws, p.8).

The 1973 Annual Meeting of the CIAU reworded that By-Law (Article VI, Section 5) to read:

> A student shall not be eligible to compete in any Union contest who is receiving an athletic scholarship or subsidy from the University or college he represents, or from any other organization under the jurisdiction of his university or college (CIAU, 1973: 23).

In spite of such directives and by-laws developed through a number of years, a few member associations, as well as some individual institutions, approved athletic scholarship policies in direct opposition to CIAU policy statements. The Western Canada Intercollegiate Athletic Association (WCIAA), for example, approved the establishment of athletic scholarships subject to the following restrictions:

1. The scholarship must be fully outlined in the university calendar, along with all other forms of bursaries, grants-in-aid and awards.
2. The scholarship must be administered by the awards office of the university.
3. The recipient of the scholarship must be from the province of the university involved.
4. The scholarship must not exceed the tuition fees of the recipient.
5. The scholarship is to be made available upon application only (WCIAA, 1966:6).

When the Canada West University Athletic Association (CWUAA) was constituted in 1971 to replace the WCIAA, approval of the above scholarship format was reiterated (CWUAA, 1971:9).

It must be stated, however, that the institution of athletic scholarships of this type did not violate the principles of most university controlled awards only in that superior skill in a particular athletic activity was simply one of several qualifying factors. Yet, implementation of such awards was in direct opposition to CIAU By-Laws.

In addition to the above grant-in-aid structure, some individual universities have established openly direct financial aid programs designed specifically for athletes. Dalhousie University, in 1967, created the Dalhousie Tiger Club whose stated objectives were to establish a fund for bursaries which would be awarded to worthy students. To qualify, the recipient had to possess, among other qualities, proven skills in one or more areas of non-academic activity, namely, athletics, drama, student government or political groups (see Appendix I). The operation of the Tiger Club was suspended, however, in 1972 due to a change in philosophy instituted by a new athletic director (Hargreaves, 1973a).

Although the old Ontario-Quebec Athletic Association which was disbanded in 1970, declared in its by-laws that a student would not be eligible to compete in any Association contest had he or she received an athletic scholarship or subsidy (Wearing, 1967), it was speculated widely that so called "under-the-table" scholarships existed in some schools in the O-QAA (Gage, 1970; Moriarity, 1971:22-23; Pugh, 1970).

Many Atlantic province universities have recruited athletes openly from the United States, Quebec and Ontario, primarily, as well as other parts of Canada, by offering scholarships or grants-in-aid of one form or another (Metras, 1974; see Appendix I). Acadia University lists a total of twenty eight scholarships varying in monetary value from $300 to $1000 awarded to students on the basis of scholarship, sportsmanship and leadership. (Acadia University 1972:12, 13, 20, 23). One such award specifically stipulates that the recipient must have "participated in varsity intercollegiate sport" (Acadia University, 1972:20).

Members of the Athletic Department of St. Mary's University, Halifax, for example, make no apologies for the fact that hockey players are recruited from Quebec, football players from Ontario and basketball players from the eastern seaboard of the United States (Keith, 1973). It has been speculated that financial inducements of one form or another have been involved in the recruiting process (Metras, 1974; Knight, 1974). Nevertheless, the results of such extensive recruiting have borne fruit, at least in terms of developing competitive teams which were capable of participating in national championships in recent years. Such national recognition has been cited as justification for the development of these recruiting (Keith, 1973) and grant-in-aid programs.

In the face of this divergence from stated CIAU policy, pressure to resolve the athletic scholarship issue has been applied both from within and without the Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union. The Federal Government, notably through the Task Force on Sports, in 1969 expressed interest in the establishment of athletic scholarships (Rea et al., 1969:63-64). The Department of National Health and Welfare acted upon this proposal in 1970 with the establishment of a five million dollar fund for student athletes (Munro, 1970:40-42; MacLean, 1970:37) which was inaugerated by the Fitness and Amateur Sport Directorate in 1971. This program has continued to the present time under the title of "Education Grants-in Aid to Canadian Athletes" (see Appendix II).

The news media and university alumni, as well as industrial and business benefactors, seem to be pressing the CIAU for the adoption of some form of assistance to athletes. Reaction to the "brawn drain" (a term denoting the exodus of Canadian athletes to American universities) appears to have sparked this pressure (Walker, 1968; Gage, 1970b; Edmonton Journal, May 30, 1970:10; Sagi, 1974).

The national identity of Canadians has been a consideration in this matter, too, especially at the crest of success or the frustration of defeat of Canadian athletes in international competition.

Thus, the situation exists wherein member institutions and associations of the Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union have developed and implemented independent athletic scholarship plans. This situation has not strengthened the national organization and has tended to create disparity between leagues and among teams.

In spite of constitutional policy, some CIAU members have awarded grants-in-aid to student athletes by subtle use of the award structures within their universities. It would seem, historically, that the CIAU, because of a lack of real authority with national jurisdiction, has not taken action against known violations of by-laws pertaining to such matters.

Since there is a paucity of information dealing with athletic scholarships in the Canadian milieu, the CIAU has encouraged open debate on the scholarship issue by its members. In fact, mention of this matter has been contained in many CIAU minutes of annual meetings over the years. With considerable redefinition and delineation of athletic scholarship policies, it has been the hope of the CIAU executive body that a Canadian grant-in-aid policy based on sound, extensive research would result from such discussions.

At the 1973 Annual Meeting of the CIAU, the athletic scholarship issue was raised again. Two significant pieces of legislation were presented. First, the meeting was served a notice of motion which read:

> That should a member institution be found guilty of violating Article VI, Section 5 of the CIAU By-Laws [athletic] scholarships, that member shall not be permitted to enter teams or individual athletes in any CIAU competition for a period of two years (CIAU, 1973a:34).

Furthermore, a committee was struck by the meeting to prepare a report regarding scholarships and subsidies to be effective during the 1974-75 season (CIAU, 1973a:23).

Statement of the Problem

It is the purpose of this study, therefore, to select a number of athletic scholarship plans and perform a cost analysis of each in order to determine the financial feasibility of adopting an athletic scholarship program in Canadian universities and colleges.

Importance of the Study

Since the reorganization of the Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union in 1961, there has been a proliferation of intercollegiate sport in Canada. Coupled with this has been an increase in inter-league competition and the emergence of national championships in a wide spectrum of sports activities. As a consequence, in less than fifteen years, the CIAU has been faced with the problem of consolidating a myriad of rules, regulations and local idiosyncrasies in order to facilitate the development of a wide variety of national sport championships.

The problem of individual schools and leagues developing independent athletic scholarship programs has been compounded seriously with the advent of national play-offs and tournaments. The smaller universities, apparently in the belief that they need some method of equalizing their disadvantages of small student population and limited numbers of quality athletes, entered into the practice of offering grants-in-aid to potential scholars who were also recognized athletes. Larger universities have not felt such pressures since student population normally would insure a respectable share of good athletes and competitive teams.

Athletic administrators within the CIAU have been concerned about the discrepancies in stated policies on aid to athletes. Recent pressures from government agencies, individuals and groups outside the university communities, as well, has created a need to clarify the whole athletic scholarship situation in Canada. The involvement of Canadian student athletes in high quality world competition through the International University Sports Federation (FISU) Games has added a subtle urgency to the development of a consistent policy. Confounding this scholarship issue is the involvement of the Canadian Government grant-in-aid program.

This study will form one of a number of other investigations dealing with intercollegiate athletics and athletic scholarships (Law, 1970; Donlevy, 1970; Hargreaves, 1973; Matthews, 1974). The total investigation should produce concrete material upon which practical solutions to the athletic scholarship problem can be evolved. As well, these studies will provide university administrators with additional information on which the decision making processes relating to athletics in Canadian universities, financial aid to student athletes and national competition can obtain a basis.

Thesis Format

To facilitate a logical and systematic discussion of the financial feasibility of athletic scholarships in Canada, the author has utilized a format which seems most appropriate to the nature of the study. An historical overview of the grant-in-aid question has been provided in Chapter II, "Review of Related Literature". The bulk of the information contained in this chapter was oriented to United States universities and colleges. This material, however, provides practical insights into trends, avoidable problems and workable legislation when related to the Canadian situation.

Chapter III offers the reader insight into the administration of athletic scholarship programs in the United States. Included in this discussion are perspectives of administrative policies at the national and conference levels along with references to specific institutions.

A detailed examination of Canadian intercollegiate athletic administration has been set out in Chapter IV with a discussion of the administrative structure of the Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union. The role of the regional associations has been discussed in this chapter, but the Canada West University Athletic Association and the University of Alberta were selected arbitrarily as the models for administrative organization at the league and specific institution level.

With this information as a basis, the principle problem of this thesis, the cost analysis of athletic scholarships, was discussed in the ensuring chapter entitled "An Analysis of Costs Associated with the Implementation of Athletic Scholarships".

In this Chapter, two major types of athletic scholarships were treated, namely the All-Inclusive Scholarship and the Partial Scholarship. In addition, a sub-type of the Partial Scholarship was investigated. These classifications have been chosen arbitrarily by the writer but, nevertheless, are representative of the recognized spectrum of athletic scholarship programs.

The specific details of operating an athletic program at a university were set out in Chapter V as well and projected costs associated with the operation of the specific forms of athletic scholarship programs were analyzed. Because of the many variables involved in cost accounting as it relates to this thesis, certain assumptions, which are acceptable in such matters (Horngren, 1974: 217-218), were made and carefully delineated throughout this section of Chapter V.

Another subject dealt with in this chapter was athletic revenue potential at a number of selected Canadian universities. An investigation of the possibilities of present revenue through gate receipts and associated income a[illegible] major athletic functions has been elaborated along with the concommitant problems associated with each potential solution. In the conclusion of Chapter V, an attempt has been made to gather all the financial considerations outlined in earlier sections and provide a net profit/loss perspective related to the various proposed athletic scholarship programs. Chapter VI has been used to summarize the study and to set out the conclusions and recommendations based on the information collected.

Limitations

The primary source of information for this study was based upon the present structure, operation and administration of athletic scholarship programs in specified universities and colleges of the United States. Inferences, comparisons and generalizations of the American situation were made as to their applicability to Canadian universities. Conclusions drawn on the basis of this data, of necessity, will be limiting factors in this study.

The current cost of living standards have been used in dealing with expenditures related to athletic scholarship programs and their attendant costs. Another limiting factor in this study was the arbitrary selection of certain perameters dealing with the number of scholarships hypothetically awarded, items included in the scholarship and the like. This arbitrary selection was necessary since there have been no precedents in Canada regarding this matter.

This study has not attempted to define the role of intercollegiate athletics on a philosophical basis. Rather, the assumption was made that athletics has an integral place within the fundemental structure of all post-secondary educational institutions.

Two basic types of athletic scholarships, as defined in this thesis, were analyzed on the basis of cost: The All-Inclusive Athletic Scholarship and the Partial Athletic Scholarship.

These two formats were dealt with as four year awards to each of a selected number of student athletes. The four year duration of these awards has been chosen on the basis of accepted eligibility criteria and undergraduate degree patterns in most North American universities and colleges. In addition, a subtype of the Partial award was investigated. This athletic scholarship was construed as a one year award to athletes in their first year of university. Such a grant has been defined as the Freshman Athletic Scholarship.

No attempt has been made to deal with the "third party" athletic scholarships in that the terms of reference of such awards are varied and constitute a difficult area of control. Third party scholarships in this context refer to grants-in-aid donated to student athletes by individuals or groups independent of, or loosely affiliated with, a university. Throughout this study, however, reference has been made to such programs particularly in terms of Federal Government involvement.

Although it is recognized that female athletes should have equal rights and opportunities with men in intercollegiate athletics, this study has investigated athletic scholarships as they apply to men and men's athletics only. Women's intervarsity athletics, however, were included in discussions of cost of programs as outlined in Chapter V.

In dealing with the Canadian situation, only those schools which were member institutions of the Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union have been discussed in any detail. Thus, the athletic scholarship programs at Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, British Columbia and Notre Dame University, Nelson, British Columbia have not been dealt with except in passing.

For the purposes of this study and for the sake of parsimony, a number of specific sports have been selected and designated as "major" sports. This is not to imply that certain intercollegiate sports have been treated disparagingly in this study. Rather, the use of the terms "major" and "minor", in reference to the activities in question, have become traditional, especially in the United States. Therefore, regardless of the negative connotation which may be risked, it is felt that the use of the term "major sports" will augment continuity of definitions when comparisons are made between United States and Canadian situations. Thus, major sports are defined operationally as those activities played intercollegiately at Canadian universities which have resulted in or appear to have the potential to produce the greatest revenue from spectator support. Such designated sports, therefore, have been given special consideration in terms of number of scholarships awarded when costing of such programs was discussed. No activities, in the Canadian context, have been designated as "minor" sports in this study.

The University of Alberta was selected as the model for investigation when individual institution aspects of scholarship and athletic programs were outlined. In the main, this university is somewhat larger than many schools in Canada, but for the practicalities of discussing realistic scholarship programs, the University of Alberta provided an ideal model in terms of student enrollment, facilities, athletic programs, its role in CIAU sponsored activities and the availability of documented information. Thus, this university was thought to have the characteristics of a bench-mark from which the reader could draw comparisons, analogies and references.

Definitions

For the purpose of this study, the following terms were defined.

Athletic Scholarship. The term athletic scholarship, in this thesis, will refer to all monies or forms thereof awarded to a student athlete, either directly or indirectly, who is attending a post secondary educational institution. The recipient may be awarded these monies, either directly or indirectly, the basis of which will be, in whole or in part, athletic ability. The disbursement of these funds may be in the form of bursaries, waived fees, books, grants-in-aid, awards or such other forms that can be ascribed monetary value.

Grant-in-aid. The term grant-in-aid will be used interchangeably with athletic scholarship, as defined above, when referring to financial assistance to athletes.

Loan. A loan will refer to monies given to a student the source of which is an external agency such as a bank or the Awards Office of a university. These are based essentially on need and repayment over a set period of time is implied.

Bursaries. A bursary refers to monies given to students based upon a combination of financial need and academic performance. The administration of such funds is done through the Awards Office of the institution. Partial repayment or no repayment is implied.

Student Athlete. A student athlete is any bona-fide student of a university or college whose matriculation was solicited by a member of an athletic staff or other representative of athletic interests with a view toward the ultimate participation of the student in the intercollegiate athletic program. Other students are termed student athletes when they report on a try-out basis to any intercollegiate athletic team or group which is under the jurisdiction of the department of intercollegiate athletics or other such body. A student is not deemed a student athlete solely because of prior participation in high school athletics.

Types of Athletic Scholarships

The All-Inclusive Athletic Scholarship. The all-inclusive athletic scholarship provides the recipient with tuition, room and board, books and a specified amount of spending money for a specified time period (i.e. usually more than one year). The colloquial term for this type of scholarship is a "full-ride" scholarship.

The Partial Athletic Scholarship. The partial athletic scholarship is a restricted type of aid to athletes taking the form of full tuition, or room and board, or partial amounts of each for a specified time period (i.e. usually varying from one to four years). The partial scholarship may include many of the aspects of the all-inclusive format except in terms of cost per athlete.

The Freshman Athletic Scholarship. The freshman athletic scholarship provides the recipient with tuition, room and board, books and a specified amount of spending money for one year only (i.e. the freshman year of the athlete). Such a scholarship, however, may be limited to a tuition grant only.

Third Party Scholarships. Third party scholarships include any type of financial aid given to a student athlete (in whole or in part because of the athletic ability of the recipient), by some individual or individuals, business organization or government agency. The significant qualification, in terms of this thesis, being that the selection and awarding of this type of scholarship is controlled by the educational institution involved.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

The number of articles that deal with the philosophical implications of scholarships in Canadian universities is extensive (Nash, 1966:70ff; Law, 1970; Pugh et al., 1970; Moriarty et al., 1971) and much that has been written in this area about the status of intercollegiate athletics in the United States would appear to be applicable to the Canadian situation as well.

While this philosophical debate continues in both countries, the practicability of implementing various forms of existent United States intercollegiate athletic scholarship programs in Canada requires review. For example, literature pertinent to the financial aspects of athletic scholarships as they are structured in the United States is plentiful but it is debatable as to whether or not programs, rationale and conclusions drawn are conducive to or compatible with Canadian intercollegiate athletics. The deep-seated traditions upon which college sport is based in the United States (Jenkins, 1973) has resulted in a steady growth in the number of spectators at intercollegiate competitions (New York Times, March 11, 1974:38). This, coupled with considerable income from television companies, has generated millions of dollars of revenue (Jackson, 1969:232-235; Cady, 1974b:38) which has been used to subsidize athletic scholarships (Johnson, 1967:2; Cady, 1974b:38).

Canadian intercollegiate athletics is somewhat less prodigious. Although support for college sport has been increasing (see Appendix III) and television coverage has expanded (CIAU, 1969:6; CIAU, 1970a:5, 14; CIAU, 1970b:9), the revenue generated from gate receipts and broadcast agreements have been relatively small and are used, primarily, to cover the normal expenses of program operation (Burgess, 1970; Totzke, 1970).

Cost Inflation of Intercollegiate Athletics in the United States

The high cost of financing large scale athletic programs in United States colleges has been of concern to administrators, students and the public almost since the beginnings of intercollegiate athletics. Savage, et al., have described the period of the 1880's:

> More branches of athletics were introduced. Training was intensified and elaborated, and trainers were employed....and paid coaches became the rule rather than the exception. All these factors were reflected in a rapidly rising expenditure for athletics, which called for increased funds for their support whether from subscriptions or from gate receipts or both....; and alumni received a generous share in athletic control (1929:22-23).

Historically, increased emphases on prestige associated with athletics coincided with increased costs. Open recruiting of skilled athletes was conducted and players were enticed to various campuses with offers of money, employment and social favor. In 1929, the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching published reports which disclosed the operation of "slush" funds of between $25,000 and $50,000 at some institutions (Savage, 1929; N.Y. Times, March 10, 1974:52). In 1931, the Harvard Athletic Association reported a total income which exceeded $1,000,000 (Harvard Alumni Bulletin, 1932:65). Even with the establishment of the National Collegiate Athletic Association in 1910, whose purpose was to control intercollegiate athletics (NCAA, 1970b), the matter of professionalism in college sports was the subject of concerned debate (Graff, 1931; New York Times, March 10, 1974: 52).

After World War II, a series of crises brought the NCAA to an administrative crossroad. The "Sanity Code" -- adopted to establish guidelines for recruiting and the offering of financial aid to athletes -- was found to be ineffective and abuses in these areas grew in number and seriousness. By 1951 the NCAA had established a national office and had increased its control of college athletics (NCAA, 1970b). Hoy (1966) has reported that the strength of the NCAA, as well as the imposed conference codes and the emergence of the National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics (NAIA), resulted in fewer violations of scholarship regulations.

The post World War II era has been significant in the history of spiraling athletic costs, however, from another point of view. Johnson (1967) has suggested that many colleges and universities became more involved in intercollegiate sports after 1945 due to the availability of manpower. "There was not only an abundance of talent available but the financial aid required to acquire the talent was minimal thanks to the G.I. Bill" (Johnson, 1967:2). The G.I. Bill is "the popular term in the United States for legislation providing educational and economic assistance to veterans" (Encyclopedia Americana, 1970:636). The original legislation, which was brought forward for non-disabled military veterans, however, was titled the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 (Encyclopedia Americana, 1970:636).

Comparitively large profits were made by many athletic departments throughout the United States during this period (Jackson, 1969) but with the decrease in importance of the G.I. Bill, decisions had to be made by many universities as to whether they would continue to be involved in athletics at the major college level. Jackson's comments related to college football during this period are relevant:

> If they continued doing what had to be done in order to produce quality football, they would have to give up all pretense of being practical amateur sportsmen. But if they give up trying to produce quality football they would lose money and would not be able to finance deficit sports with football profits -- thus robbing the game of a primary justification for its existence (1969:238).

Once the decision was made to maintain a "Big Time" operation at the intercollegiate level, as opposed to "Middle Time" and "Small Time" (Jackson, 1969:234) new problems of financing faced athletic administrators.

> The expense of acquiring the athletic talent -- scholarships and recruiting, in particular -- added a very sizable expenditure to most of the major college athletic programs. The decision to expand the athletic physical plant, stadium expansion for example, during the periods of excessive income became a very real financial consideration when purse strings needed to be tightened (Johnson, 1967:3).

As an example of the upward trend that resulted from a positive decision to stay in large scale intercollegiate athletics, the University of Kansas Athletic Department, during a seventeen year period, 1949-50 to 1965-66, showed an increase in total expenses of over half a million dollars -- $211,436.52 to $761,949.00. The net income of the Department during the same period decreased from $77,812.65 to $34,076.00 (Johnson, 1967:4).

To underwrite such programs, athletic departments at major universities were forced to operate on multimillion dollar budgets. For the 1969-70 fiscal year, it was estimated that the expenses at Ohio State University would exceed 3.5 million dollars (Dewey, 1970). Although a smaller institution, Kansas University, it was predicted, would realize a gross income of $1,700,000 during the same period (Johnson, 1970). More recent information discloses a continued escalation of budget figures. Examples have been documented in a series of articles in the New York Times, March, 1974. These include a four million dollar per year expenditure on sports at Ohio State University (Durso, 1974:52); the University of Tennesee was reported to have had a $3.1 million budget in 1973-74 and the University of Michigan a $3.5 million athletic budget for the same period (Cady, 1974b: 38). The University of Colorado for the fiscal period 1972-73 showed total athletic expenses of $2,266,600 (New York Times, March 11, 1974:38). Private institutions like Harvard University on the other hand, with a budget of less than $3 million as well as small schools such as Marquette University, whose budget was less than one million dollars in 1973-74 (Cady, 1974b: 38), have been able to support athletic programs on a less prolific scale.

Citing costs attributed to athletic scholarship programs alone, expenses have shown an escalating trend. Total scholarship costs at the University of Kansas rose from $50,388.04 in 1949-50 to $284,648.41 in 1965-66 (Johnson, 1967:4). "The price of one football scholarship within the last decade," stated Padwe in 1970, "has increased from $1,000.19 to $2,185.00 (1970:66). The University of Colorado spent $507,300 on student aid in 1972-73 (New York Times, March 11, 1974:38) and the University of California, Los Angeles budgeted $500,000 for athletic scholarships in 1973-74 (Durso, 1974:52).

The costs and expenses, however, do not end with athletic scholarships. To assist in understanding the gross expenses involved in a total athletic program at major universities in the United States, a number of associated costs have been outlined. The price of football equipment at the University of Florida advanced from $16,000 to more than $33,000 within a ten year span beginning in 1960. The cost of operating a training room that year was less than $10,000 whereas in 1970, more than $26,000 was budgeted by the University of Florida (Padwe, 1970:66). Johnson has shown the same type of increases at the University of Kansas for medical expenses ($9,951.62 to $22,418.00) between 1956 and 1965 (1967:18). It was stated by Cady that Harvard University spent more than $7,500 on adhesive tape alone in 1973 (1974b:38).

Other expenses involved in major athletic programs include meals for athletes, commonly called the training table. At the University of Colorado this item was budged at $507,300 in 1972-73 (New York Times, March 11, 1974:38). Motion picture expenses for football at Ohio State University were suggested to be over $20,000 (Jackson, 1969:242; Padwe, 1970:68). Team travel by major universities has averaged $25,000 per year and added to these expenses are equipment manager's salaries, insurance, extra medical expenses and laundry (Jackson, 1969:242). When the 1974 rate of inflation in the United States is considered to result in significant increases in total costs, athletic department budgets must be termed alarmingly high.

> Though inflation isn't the major issue, it's the most obvious: $6,000 for the 100 dozen hockey sticks needed by major college's varsity - freshman - jayvee program; $50 a dozen for new Louisville Slugger baseball bats, of which about 25 dozen a season would be required; $20 a pair for spiked baseball shoes, and going to $25 next fall; six dozen oranges at $1.20 a dozen; to be quartered, iced and brought onto the field at a typical dual track meet (Cady, 1974b:38).

One of the most thorough and complete studies in the area of cost analysis of intercollegiate athletics in the United States has been carried out by Mitchell Raiborn. In 1969 the Council of the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) authorized a survey which was designed to:

> Measure the increase in costs over approximately the last 10 years [1960-1969], determine the principle reasons for the increases and determine ways and means of reducing or eliminating seemingly unnecessary expenses (Raiborn, 1969:iii).

The analysis done by Raiborn was based upon the questionnaire returned by 277 members of the NCAA or 42 percent of the total membership at that time (1970:2-3). His findings substantiate, on a broad scale, the individual institutional examples cited above which demonstrate an inflationary trend in the cost of intercollegiate athletics. For example, the mean and median total expenses for each of the five institutional categories, as classified by Raiborn, increased materially during ten fiscal periods ending in 1969. During this decade, in fact, average total expenses increased more than 100 percent for four of the five defined groups surveyed (Raiborn, 1970:31). The largest university group i.e. 118 institutions which had been classified as major in football by the NCAA Football Statistics and Classification Committee (Raiborn; 1970:2), showed average expenses "rose to $1.3 million in fiscal year 1969 from an average of $635 thousand ten years earlier" (Raiborn, 1970:31). The range of total expenses in fiscal year 1969 was from $262 thousand to $2.1 million (Raiborn, 1970:31).

Sports Recruiting and Coaching Staff Salaries

Two of the largest items listed in athletic department budgets in the United States are found under the headings of "recruiting" and "salaries". In these categories, as well, costs have been increasing at major colleges and those smaller universities who have chosen to remain competitive in a number of so called major sports.

Under an item titled "Coaches Salaries", Johnson has shown that from 1956 to 1965, at the University of Kansas, costs went from $77,793 to $157,695 (1967:18). The University of Colorado, in 1972-73 spent $335,600 on coaching staff salaries plus another $138,400 on office expenses (New York Times, June 11, 1974:38). Meanwhile, Michigan State University spent one half million dollars in salaries in 1970 (Padwe, 1970:66). For football only, Ohio State University, in 1970, listed a payroll of $367,000 for salaries to a head coach, nine assistant coaches and an academic counsellor (Padwe, 1970:68). Individually, the head coach at Kansas State University was reported by Padwe to receive $26,000 per year with a $10,000 bonus for a weekly television program (1970:69). Jackson when referring to football coaches salaries has stated:

> The minimum range for a Big Time coach is $15,000 to $17,000, but the school probably will have to offer him prerequisites equal in value to at least the amount of his salary--eg., a rent-free house (renovated before he moves in), and perhaps a new car. He will need five to ten assistants at $6,000 to $10,000 each (1969:242).

Recruiting, in terms of intercollegiate athletics in the United States, has been defined as soliciting the enrollment of student athletes to a particular university or college (NCAA Manual, 1973-74:31). The history of recruiting excesses, it would appear, has reached a new crisis stage with monetary costs becoming exorbidant. In 1965, the University of Kansas spent $54,820 under the heading of recruiting expenses (Johnson, 1967:18), while Kansas State University spent $42,000 of athletic department funds in 1969 on "one of the biggest recruiting programs in the country" (Padwe, 1970:68). The University of Florida football coach, on the other hand, admitted that $60,517.74 was spent on recruiting the same year (Padwe, 1970:68).

More recent figures show continued escalation of recruiting costs as colleges and universities attempt to stay in the rush to be competitive. The 1972-73 athletic budget of the University of Colorado listed recruiting expenses at $70,800 (New York Times, March 11, 1974:38). It has been pointed out, however, that quoted recruiting costs may be low since actual expenses are absorbed in other areas (Dewey, 1970). Cady has stated, too, that "acknowledged recruiting allowances of $75,000 or more a year are commonplace at sports-conscious colleges, and far greater amounts are often hidden under other budgetary headings" (1974b:38). Yet, Marquette University, with a student enrollment of 11,000 students and offering a limited athletic program (Cady, 1974b:38), claims to expend $5,000 per year on recruiting (Eskenazi, 1974b:42).

As an example of the sophistication involved in recruiting practices in some sports and some areas of the United States, "Signing Day" in the Southeastern states is probably the most flamboyant. On Signing Day, which is the second Saturday in December each year, "more than 150 of the South's finest, strongest, quickest school boys sign college football contracts" (Searcy, 1974:46) with about sixteen teams that include the Southeastern Conference and various independent schools (Searcy, 1974:46). In effect, the signed contracts are letters of intent or tenders of grants-in-aid, the details of which will be discussed in Chapter III of this thesis.

The dollar costs involved in such a project for one sport only may be conceptualized by the following quote:

> The day starts officially at noon, which is the earliest a signing can take place under [Southeastern Conference] rules, and lasts far into the night. At the stroke of noon last December 8, which was Signing Day, [the University of] Alabama had 10 recruiters stationed in six states. They used two airplanes (owned by the athletic department) and three full-time pilots. One plane, a prop jet, and two pilots were assigned to 60 year old Paul (Bear) Bryant, the head coach and athletic director and one of the most effective recruiters in the nation (Searcy, 1974:46).

Searcy goes on to state that:

> More than 150 football coaches, student assistants, team trainers and full-time recruiters from more than 20 schools station themselves in cities and small towns across the South for the signings, usually a day in advance. Many of them have planes and pilots (1974:46).

Competitive recruiting among most of the larger universities in the United States involves, as well, the practice of "babysitting" out-standing athletes for a week or more before Signing Day to avoid possible interceptions by rival recruiters (Searcy, 1974:46). This practice, along with other perspectives of recruiting is outlined by Jenkins in a chapter entitled "Pursuit of a Blue Chipper" (1973:112-128). Thus, by inference and interpolation some concept of recruiting can be ascertained.

Athletic administrators in the United States have become increasingly alarmed at the trends outlined above and have attempted to find methods of reducing costs (Bergstrom, 1970; Dewey, 1970; Livingston, et al., 1970). At the 1970 National Collegiate Athletic Association Convention, the Special Committee of Recruiting proposed, as an austerity measure, a limit on the number of expense paid visits a prospective student athlete could make to the campus of any one institution. The Committee also proposed a limit of two off-campus visits to any one prospective student athlete by representatives of an institution's athletic interests (NCAA, 1970c:32-33).

The 1972 NCAA Convention went further in restricting recruiting practices with a view to reducing costs. Effective August 1, 1972, the following amendments were made to NCAA By-Law 1:

a) A prospective student-athlete may make only one paid visit to the campus of a specific university.

b) No paid visit may be made by a prospect before the start of his senior year in high school.

c) All entertainment for a prospect and his parents, or guardian, must be on campus.

d) No institution nor its representatives may transport or pay for the transportation for relatives or friends of the prospect to visit the campus or elsewhere.

e) On visits to a prospect away from campus, no institution staff member or representative may expend any funds other than necessary for his own personal expenses (AFCA, 1973:1).

At the same time, the NCAA declared that freshmen could be eligible for varsity football if conferences or individual schools so ruled. This would reduce effectively the added cost of freshmen teams. Student athletes enrolled in graduate school of the institution which he attended as an undergraduate were declared eligible as well, providing that the individual involved had athletic eligibility remaining (AFCA, 1973:1).

The financial crisis in intercollegiate athletics became the major theme of the Second Annual National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics (NAIA) Athletic Directors Workshop in March, 1973. In his address to the meeting, Harry Fritz listed no less than twenty five suggested methods of reducing costs and generating income for athletic departments. These ranged from reduction of squad sizes in all sports to contract purchasing of equipment (Fritz, 1973:3-9).

A most significant proposal, however, was his plea that intercollegiate athletics be brought into the educational mainstream.

He suggested that in the past, athletic department personnel:

> ...jealously sought autonomy and separateness. In a sense, as our programs became more sophisticated, autonomy became necessary in order to attain the flexibility needed. Now, however, in too many cases, the intercollegiate athletics program is forced, in the face of dwindling funds, to operate on the perifery of the institution, without any educationally appropriated funds and on a no pay, no play basis (1973:9).

Of greater concern to university administrators than the dollar cost of recruiting procedures has been the cost being exacted:

> ...in the growing corruption of high school students, in a distortion of the role of sports in education and in the moral climate surrounding all the schools (Durso 1974:1).

Olsen almost understates the situation when he says:

> Inherently some evils tag along in a program where excellence is the mode rather than the exception. It is rare indeed to observe an intercollegiate athletic division which is not intensely striving for more time, more money, more staff, and especially better squads. And coaches know they must recruit, and recruit well, in order to have better squads. Thus emerge the rules and regulations curbing the overzealous recruiters (1961:16).

To expose the public to this crisis, as it has been termed, the New York Times, in March, 1974, conducted a far reaching survey in which twelve writers interviewed educators, athletic directors, coaches, students, alumni and public officials (Amdur; Cady; Durso; Eskenazi; Goldaper; Herman; Searcy; White; 1974). Their report, filed in a six part series beginning March 10, 1974, expressed concern about the state of intercollegiate athletics in the United States. The theme centered around recruiting excesses as they affected the various intercollegiate programs. Kennedy has written a two part series for Sports Illustrated in which he pointed out how widespread unethical practices and flagrant violations of NCAA By-Laws on recruiting have become. He specifically has given details about the January, 1974 suspension by the NCAA of Long Beach State University in which he outlined a complicated story of seventy four vilations of NCAA recruiting regulations. Included in the series were a number of counter charges by the principal players, coaches and athletic directors as well as intimation that the problem at Long Beach State is the problem elsewhere in college sport (1974a; 1974b).

Revenue Sources in United States Intercollegiate Athletics

In order to support the multi-million dollar expenses incurred by major collegiate athletic programs in the United States, large sums of money must be generated by athletic departments. The greatest single source of income for these departments has been gate receipts and the sport which has produced the greatest revenue is football (Raiborn, 1970:13-17). Some examples of incomes from various universities may be in order. In 1965, the actual income received by the University of Kansas Athletic Department for home and away football games was $436,563 which was 54.8% of the gross income for that year. Ten years earlier, that University had realized $149,288 for the same number of games (Johnson, 1967:4,15). Gate receipts at the University of

Colorado in 1972-73 were listed as $1,423,000 (New York Times, March 11, 1974:38). Longitudinal comparisons between the Universities of Kansas and Colorado are significant as they are both members of the same athletic conference--the Big Eight (Jackson, 1969:240).

Raiborn has listed eighteen revenue sources in his study of intercollegiate athletics financing.

> Seven of the eighteen revenue categories accounted for 86 percent of 1969 revenues for all respondents analyzed collectively. Total ticket sales, not reduced by guarantees and options paid, was the largest constituent at 48 percent of total revenues. Other sources that explained approximately five percent of total revenues included student assessments that were unrelated to admissions and direct state or other governmental support. The remaining four principal categories and related percentages were student activity fees for athletic admissions, ten percent; guarantees and options from contract settlements, eleven percent; contributions from alumni and others, five percent; and distributions from conferences and other associations for bowl games, tournaments and television, four percent (Raiborn, 1970:7).

Large television revenues, it would appear, have been reserved for the most prestigeous schools. In 1970, the appearance of the Notre Dame University football team on television netted the athletic department $205 thousand (Padwe, 1970:69). In January, 1974, that institution earned $420 thousand for a televised appearance in the Sugar Bowl. Penn State University, also in January, 1974, received $500 thousand by participating in the Orange Bowl (Durso, 1974:52). The University of Colorado received a share of bowl and television revenues from their conference amounting to $297,700 in 1972-73 (New York Times, March 11, 1974:38). In the main, however, most institutions receive considerably less amounts from this revenue source. Of all the universities and colleges surveyed by Raiborn, the mean total revenue from television fees was found to be $91 thousand in 1969 (1970:10-11).

Private funds and contributions have resulted in important revenues to university athletic programs which may have caused the reduction of deficits.

> So far, places like [the University of] Florida have been able to raise important money privately. A group called the Gator Football Boosters Inc. gets up $275,000 a year for athletic scholarships. Another $157,000 comes from special "Scholarship Days" held at the state's dog and thoroughbred tracks (Padwe, 1970:69).

It has been suggested that the use of booster clubs is a widespread practice among many university athletic departments (Gage, 1970d:19). Idaho State University has established a Century Club in which each of the 300 members donate $100 per year to a scholarship fund (Caccia, 1970; 1974).

It would appear that athletic administrators are caught in a dilemma. As costs continue to raise revenue must increase concomitantly in order to support non-revenue sports. It has been accepted generally that sports such as track and field, baseball, swimming, golf, tennis and others produce little if any revenue (Johnson, 1967:6), but must be supported on the basis of a number of philosophical reasons.

The New York Times study found that "nine of every ten college athletic departments are running in the red" (Durso, 1974:52). Columbia University and schools of similar persuasion, on the other hand, have taken the view for many years that sports are a legitimate part of college education and should not be required to be self-supporting. James B. Conant, president of Harvard in 1951 is quoted by Cady:

> The net expense of the program this year was in excess of $350,000. This sum is not to be regarded as an athletic deficit, but is as much a proper charge against the resources of the faculty as the maintenance of a library or a laboratory (1974e:24).

Nonetheless, it would appear that high costs are merely a symptom of a more serious problem. Cady referred to the serious expenses of sport recruiting as "today's financial and ethical crisis" (1974:24). Nearly half a century after the Carnegie Foundation Report of 1929, a new call for reforms in intercollegiate athletics is being answered by the American Council on Education. Under the direction of George Hanford, an academic task force has completed a six month pilot study of college sports (Cady, 1974a: 52). Among several concerns, the force found that new pressures from professional teams, television, the press and equality-seeking women athletes have aggravated an already serious financial problem in college sports. Hanford has said:

> Because winning depends so much on material, the unethical recruiting and subsidy of able young athletes continues to intensity. It promotes recruiters to falsify transcripts, coaches to get grades for their athletes in courses they never attended, alumni to give star quarterbacks automobiles, and athletic departments to use work-study funds to pay athletes for sham or nonexistent jobs (Cady, 1974e:24).

The Canadian Intercollegiate Scene

The whole basis upon which Canadian intercollegiate athletics developed would appear to preclude the institution of athletic scholarships on the overwhelming scale that has existed in the United States. Relatively sparce total population, as well as substantial distances between major urban centers, have been contributing factors to the disparity in emphasis between the two countries. Concurrently, potential and actual revenue in the amounts necessary to finance large scale athletic programs has not been available in Canada.

From an historical perspective, however, the lack of emphasis on Canadian intercollegiate sport may be due to an underlying philosophy based upon the British tradition as Savage has suggested:

> At the English speaking Canadian universities... a natural adherence to the English tradition of games and sports, the recollection on the part of members of the staff of undergraduate days at Oxford, [etc.], ...and apparently a predilection for scholarship on the part of undergraduates all served to keep athletics in a position different from that which they were coming to occupy in the United States (1929:25).

It would appear that intercollegiate athletics in Canada have followed, until recent years, this rationale. Thus, an administrative structure at the national level was not a vital issue and, therefore, was virtually non existent. Loosemore, referring to the intercollegiate athletic association governing sport in Upper Canada only, stated that in 1954:

> ....it was apparent that the administration of the CIAU (Central), composed of nineteen institutions with a great variation in standards of play and a complete difference in outlook between many of the members, was becoming cumbersome and unwieldly. Another factor was the matter of a common standard of athletic eligibility that would work in an equitable manner for all nineteen members of varying size and different academic standards (1961:9).

In 1961, as stated earlier, the Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union became the spokesman for intercollegiate athletics through the assumption of the role of a governing body for national and international athletics (Loosemore, 1961:9-10; Howell and Howell, 1969:157). Initially, however, a lack of funds hampered the efforts of the CIAU in conducting national championships, communicating with the membership and conducting meetings. The establishment of a permanent national office which the members felt would produce a possible solution to some of the problems of the organization, was hampered by a shortage of funds (Kurtzman, 1969).

Further to this problem, the universities themselves had administrative difficulties which compounded the lack of authority in athletics. Nash has pointed out that, "A review of the related literature indicates that among Canadian universities in general, there has been little attempt to form comprehensive policies and standards in the administration of athletics and physical education" (1966:71). He went on to recommend "that a single administrative unit be employed to administer the programs of physical education and athletics" (1966:72) and prescribes the qualifications and background of the teaching and/or coaching faculty of such a structure as well as salary specifications and the avoidance of honoraria (1966:72-73).

These views were similar to the recommendations of the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada (1966:12-13) and the White Committee Report which stated:

> 1. From an educational viewpoint it seems desirable to establish athletics as one department of a larger administrative unit of physical education.
>
> 2. The athletic program should be directed by a director of athletics and an advisory committee with both faculty and student representation. The committee's main function should be to advise on policy.
>
> 3. The university or college should take full responsibility for financing the intercollegiate athletic program, including the maintenance of facilities.
>
> 4. All university athletic activities should be coached by a full-time member of the faculty if possible.
>
> 5. The program of activities should be conducted in the best interests of the students and should be as broad as finances will permit.
>
> 6. Permanent athletic staff should be accorded full faculty status and be paid on the same basis as other college personnel (White et al., 1966 cited by Nash, 1966:110).

Recent History of the Athletic Scholarship Issue in Canada

Financial feasibility studies dealing with athletic scholarships in Canada are virtually non-existant. Some athletic directors have pieced together a summary of costs (Phillips, 1969; Kadatz, 1970), but any estimate of cost to inaugurate and maintain a scholarship program is, at best, an estimate. No attempt, in these or other articles, has been made to investigate administrative costs, incremental or per diem costs, the overhead factors involved or recruiting expenses. As well, nothing has been mentioned about concrete sources of revenue to support an athletic scholarship scheme.

Shortly after the CIAU was reconstituted, concern was expressed by the membership regarding athletic scholarships. At the Annual Meeting in June, 1965, the following minute was recorded:

> It was brought to light that Athletic Directors in certain Universities are being put in a somewhat embarrassing situation due to the actions of their administrations in regards to athletic burseries [sic], funds or scholarships. It was the general feeling of the meeting that the CIAU should not make the same mistake as U.S. Universities by issuing athletic scholarships through the Athletic Departments. It appeared to be the general feeling of the meeting that Scholarships [sic] should be granted for academic purposes handled through the President's Office; -- it was felt that a stipulation to achieving certain scholarships might be a condition of athletic ability (CIAU, 1965a:9).

During the past decade, a number of policies, statements, surveys and studies dealing with this topic have been initiated or formulated by the CIAU and the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada (AUCC). In March, 1966, Toronto was the site of a most significant conference which was sponsored jointly by the AUCC and the National Advisory Council on Fitness and Amateur Sport. This conference, comprising representatives of 52 Canadian universities, dealt with many topics including physical education, recreation and athletics. When the topic of intercollegiate sports was discussed, grant-in-aid to athletes received indepth study (Totzke, 1966:2). Subsequently, a recommendation, which was supported unanimously by each institution present, was made to the presidents of Canadian universities. It stated: "Financial aid to students based solely on athletic ability is considered an undesirable practice (AUCC, 1966:13).

Prompted by that conference, the CIAU, at the Sixth Annual Meeting in June, 1966, decided to have all member associations review policies and practices regarding athletic scholarships and report their findings to a special meeting which was called for the following December (CIAU, 1966a:4-5). At the December meetings, a committee was struck, under the chairmanship of Ivor Wynne, president of the CIAU, to study the adoption of athletic scholarships in Canadian universities (Toronto Globe & Mail, Dec. 17, 1966).

The Wynne Committee findings led to the 1967 declaration cited in Chapter I, which opposed any form of financial assistance to students based on athletic ability alone (CIAU, 1967: Annex B, p.1). Following the annual CIAU meetings in Montreal, June, 1967, both Ivor Wynne and incoming CIAU president Maurice Regimbald issued a joint statement to the press clearly outlining the stand taken by the CIAU (Ottawa Journal, June 10, 1967:15).

Prior to the 1967 CIAU meetings, however, a committee of the Ontario-Quebec Athletics Associations, convened by Carl Totzke, recommended that the O-QAA reject the adoption of athletic scholarships (Totzke et al., 1967). The report, submitted in March 1967, opposed scholarships in view of the basic philosophies of member universities, problems of administration of such programs and the prohibitive costs involved (Kitchener-Waterloo Record, March 8, 1967:18). The rejection of athletic scholarships, no doubt, had a meaningful influence on the formulation and adoption of the CIAU 1967 declaration.

It would appear, judging from the chronological development of a more definitive stance on athletic scholarships by the CIAU and the personalities involved, that the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada had more than a passing interest in this issue. In April 1969, the AUCC published the results of responses of member institutions to the CIAU 1967 statement on athletic scholarships. Of the 36 institutions which responded to the enquiry, 22 were in full agreement with the CIAU statement while 10 AUCC members were in agreement with the principles of the declaration but qualified their responses. Only four institutions were in disagreement with the statement (AUCC, 1969).

At the Semi-Annual Meeting of the CIAU in December, 1969, the President of that organization, Dean M.L. Van Vliet reported that two post graduate students had been requested "to prepare a thesis on the pros and cons of athletic scholarships as a departure point for discussion on this very pressing matter" (CIAU, 1969b:3). Out of that request, presentations, which raised both philosophical and financial questions, were made to the 1970 Annual Convention of the Canadian Association of University Athletic Directors (CAUAD) by M. Law (1970) and J.G. Donlevy (1970). A panel discussion followed at that meeting but little of the discussion centered on financial issues (Pugh et al., 1970). Harris, however, did state:

> I really felt that the increased pressures that we would experience if we had athletic scholarships which would result in increased recruiting and, therefore, the increased financial burden and so forth, would greatly disrupt intercollegiate athletics as we know it now in this country (Pugh et al., 1970:27).

The minutes of the Tenth Annual Meeting of the Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union, which immediately followed that CAUAD meeting, have recorded two significant entries. These entries show evidence of some culmination of several years of searching by the CIAU for a concrete position relative to athletic scholarships.

> The entire matter of financial aid to athletes was reviewed with particular regard to the proposed federal scholarships and bursaries. The 1967 CIAU policy statement concerning this matter was reviewed and a request made that this be included in the minutes.... Totzke then read the policy statement regarding athletic scholarships and bursaries approved by the [CAUAD meeting] as follows: That the CIAU reaffirm the 1967 policy statement regarding athletic scholarships and that the CIAU executive look into a more thorough policing of this statement (CIAU, 1970a: 11).

It was then moved by R.W. Pugh and seconded by J. Kennedy:

> That the CIAU adopt the recommendation as proposed by the [CAUAD] with the modification of deleting the term "Athletic Scholarship" and referring to it solely as grants-in-aid. Carried unanimously (CIAU, 1970a:11).

At the following annual meeting, another athletic scholarship committee was established which was to examine the problems inherent in the issue and spell out the definition of aid to athletes which was or was not permissible under CIAU regulations (CIAU, 1971a:9-10). The committee reported to the 1971 Semi Annual Meeting in December, that preliminary investigation revealed two leagues, the Atlantic and Western Associations, had agreed that there should be some type of financial aid to student athletes. The Ontario and Quebec Association did not agree with this suggestion (CIAU, 1971b:2). A further report was made in June 1972 but no concrete action was taken (Lenard, 1972).

Meanwhile, at the 1971 Convention of the Canadian Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation (CAHPER) one of the presentations was a panel discussion dealing with the question of athletic scholarships. Included on the panel were a number of leading physical educators and athletic administrators in Canada at that time (Moriarty, 1971). Here again, a great deal of discussion centered around the philosophical debate with little reference to financial considerations. It was suggested by Van Vliet that:

> ...problems do exist in terms of aid to athletes. Ninety percent of the problems which we normally consider objectionable are directly attributed to recruiting. If there is no money involved between athlete or coach or athlete and athletic director, then the recruiting policies are usually wholesome and based on such positive things as academic program, staff capabilities, campus atmosphere, facilities, equipment and athletic program. (1971:6).

Further to the closely related problem of recruiting athletes for grants-in-aid, MacIntosh (1971), another panelist, felt that legitimate recruiting involved the dissemination of information to prospective students about the university academically and athletically but suggested that the use of large numbers of full-time scouts to seek out and convince athletes to attend a specific school, all in competition with a number of other institutions was:

> ...a gross distortion of any legitimate purpose of an athletic program within our university. There are two aspects of recruiting that make it a most undesirable part of Canadian university athletic programs. First, extensive recruiting involves considerable cost in financial and human resources. If the university is to bear these costs, it usually means that other aspects of the athletic program will suffer....A second, but I think much more important objection to recruiting is the ethical aspect of this practice....What is most likely to happen is that it destroys the ethical values of both the college scout and the athlete and results in the disintegration of the value system in college sports (1971:9-10).

Earle Zeigler (1971), at that time of the University of Illinois, had been asked to serve as a reactor to the presentations made by the panelists. His comments were relevant to the issue and may sum up the tenor of that discussion.

> So it is difficult to draw any comparison, I think, between the Canadian and American scenes. A large number of American colleges and universities have been recruiting and subsidizing legally and illegally for so many decades that athletes and their parents now accept the entire sordid affair as part of a way of life in the States....We can say with certainty that to recruit, subsidize and/or proselytize athletes in

> what has come to be regarded as either the legal or illegal American way, will only make a travesty of your style of educational ideals?...If the country is to continue to move ahead at this time in the area of athletics and sports, primary concern should be to provide the finest type of coaches who will follow the highest standards in making competitive sport a force for good as it has the potential to be in our society. I do not think that any other goal is worthy of Canada at this time (1971:16).

The Thirteenth Annual Meeting of the CIAU held in St. John's, Newfoundland June, 1973, was significant in the history of the development of athletic scholarship policies for Canadian universities. It was at these meetings that a number of complex issues, all potentially volatile and closely linked, were raised concerning the authority of the CIAU, eligibility, athletic scholarships and sanctions. If new legislation was to be incorporated into the by-laws of the organization, it would mean a new era in the stance of the CIAU regarding athletic scholarships and the action to be taken for violations of these by-laws.

The key motions, pertinent to this study are listed below in the sequence they were put to the General Assembly and duly passed:

> That for non-adherence to CIAU playing rules and regulations, the Executive Director be empowered to forfeit the contest or contests. This to include all regular league, play-off and championship contests (CIAU, 1973a:11).

Thus, the CIAU, through the Executive Director, for the first time, was given the authority to act upon violations of CIAU By-Laws. This duty was to be exercised in December, 1973

(Pugh, 1973a:1-2) when Acadia University was found to have failed to comply with the following motion. It was moved:

> That no university basketball team be allowed to compete in CIAU championships whose complement of non-Canadian players on their registered CIAU player eligibility form is greater than three.
>
> a) This rule to begin in 1973-74 season, however, student-athletes presently registered in CIAU institutions may fulfil their present eligibility without penalty.
>
> b) As above student-athletes in (a) leave their institution, replacement of non-Canadians shall not take place until less than the designated number of three has been reached.
>
> c) Non-Canadian student athletes in basketball, other than those with landed immigrant status, must be registered with the CIAU office (CIAU, 1973a:20).

This "Guaranteed Canadian Participation" legislation is included in this discussion of athletic scholarships because the recruitment of American basketball players by Acadia University and other universities has been known to be closely linked to their grant-in-aid program outlined in Chapter I (Vespaziani, 1973). In a CIAU directive dated December 4, 1973, Acadia University was informed that it was not eligible to participate in the 1974 CIAU National Basketball Championships (Pugh, 1973a). At the 1973 Semi-Annual Meeting of the CIAU, however, Acadia University requested and was granted the right to appeal this sanction. The case for the University was presented by two solicitors who stated that it was found to be impossible to adhere to the new by-law because of the effective date of the legislation in that all the University's publications advertised athletic eligibility of all students. It was pointed out, too, that Acadia University, along with other Atlantic institutions had a tradition of American students attending their school. The Human Rights Commission of Nova Scotia had expressed deep concern about this matter, as well (CIAU, 1973b:14).

> After much discussion, it was made clear to the Board of Directors that Acadia University was prepared to conduct its basketball program within the confines of the non-Canadian legislation which was arrived at during the 1973 CIAU Annual Meeting. Acadia University requested permission to be reinstated for future participation in the CIAU basketball program. The Board of Directors, after being assured by the delegation representing Acadia University that they were prepared to conduct their basketball program as per CIAU legislation, granted Acadia University permission to continue in basketball (Pugh, 1973b:1).

Athletic scholarship legislation governing CIAU member institutions was enacted with the following change in Article VI, Section 5 of the CIAU Constitution. It was moved:

> That Article VI, Section 5, of the Constitution which now reads: 'A student shall not be eligible to compete in any Union contest who is receiving an athletic scholarship or subsidy from the university or college he represents, or from any other organization under the jurisdiction of his university or college, unless the academic scholarship be certified as such by the Registrar and/or the Awards Committee for the institution' should be reworded to read: 'A student shall not be eligible to compete in any Union contest who is receiving an athletic scholarship or subsidy from the university or college he represents, or from any other organization under the jurisdiction of his university or college' (CIAU, 1973a:23).

It should be noted that, although this motion was defeated in committee, it was brought to the General Assembly and passed by a vote of 34 to 11. An added notation stipulated that Federal Government Grants-in-aid were classed as acceptable under this ruling (CIAU, 1973a:23). Thus, in effect, all manner of bursary, scholarship or grant-in-aid which included athletic ability as a criteria for reception, were declared unacceptable by the CIAU.

The Hargreaves Study

At the historic 1973 Annual Meeting of the CIAU, the delegates struck a committee, under the chairmanship of Doug Hargreaves, Athletic Director at Dalhousie University, to prepare a report regarding scholarships and subsidies to be effective in 1974-75 (CIAU, 1973a:23). To expedite the task assigned to this committee, two questionnaires were circulated to the CIAU membership between September and November 1973. Forty-five of the forty-nine member institutions responded to the survey questions with one of the non-participants declining to answer for personal philosophical reasons.

The Hargreaves Survey sought direction for future CIAU legislation in a number of areas related to athletic scholarships and recruiting. An attempt was made to determine what was and what was not acceptable to the CIAU membership in regard to loans, bursaries, scholarships, tuition and residence fees, travel and entertainment of prospective student-athletes. A further dimension was an analysis of acceptable alumni activities (Hargreaves, 1973).

Responses to the survey indicated that:

> The CIAU should continue to recognize and accept third party scholarships such as Hockey Canada Awards and the Fitness and Amateur Sport Scholarships. Additionally, the CIAU should expand the acceptance of this third party scholarship provided attendance at a specific university was not a condition of acceptance (1973:1).

With respect to bursaries and scholarships, however, the membership was divided in their opinions about acceptance (1973:4,6). Majority opinions (70 percent) were expressed that bursaries should not be reserved for athletics alone. The concept of 'developmental awards' based on the high school student's record of achievement in extra-curricular activities, along with the question of scholarships, resulted in closely split opinions by the membership (1973:5-6). On the other hand, 55 percent of the respondents felt that waiving of tuition fees and/or residence fees would be acceptable if based upon academic performance and need (1973:8).

In reference to alumni activities, the membership was divided as to the acceptability of alumni group funds which would be designated for athletes and 93 percent indicated a need for CIAU legislation to deal with such organizations or individuals (1973:9-10). On the question of recruiting practices, 62 percent of the respondents indicated that a restriction should be placed upon the number of times a prospective student-athlete could visit a university campus, but a consensus was not reached as to the specific number of visits (1973:11).

The control of student-athlete employment was the subject of considerable variance of opinion. Of concern to the members surveyed was the need that on campus and off campus jobs be legitimate and not reserved for athletes only, that they be coordinated through a single employment agency and thereby not be used as inducements to prospective athletes (1973:13).

As a result of this extensive survey, it was felt by the delegates to the 1974 Annual Meeting of the CIAU that Article VI, Section 5 of the By-Laws would have to be rescinded and rewritten to make certain that specific forms of athletic scholarships be acceptable with a number of legislated controls (Zemrau, 1974a). To that end, it was moved and carried by the meeting, "that the Hargreaves report on scholarships and subsidies be accepted and action deferred until after receipt of the Matthews report" (CIAU, 1974b:46).

The Matthews Report

The study undertaken by A.W. Matthews (1974) was established in 1972 under the joint sponsorship of the AUCC and the CIAU and funded by a grant from the Department of National Health and Welfare. The terms of reference for the study were broad, but centered around the development of recommendations for the administration of athletics in Canadian universities and colleges (Matthews, 1974:1).

Two topics dealt with by Matthews are pertinent to this study: Financial assistance to athletes and recruiting practices. After having considered a number of criteria for the establishment of a scholarship or bursary for which athletic skill is one of the components, the report has taken the position that:

> ...a sound general principle is that the athletic program in a university exists for serving the interests of student participants and not as a means by which the student provides a service to the university. It appears to us that such funds as the institution can make available should be used for up-grading and strengthening programs rather than providing assistance to individual athletes (Matthews, 1974:49).

With respect to third party scholarships, however, the report has recommended that the CIAU investigate the extent to which the federal government, or other approved agency, be encouraged to become involved in grant-in-aid programs for athletes (Matthews, 1974:50).

The stance taken by the report in the matter of recruiting practices may be summarized by the following excerpt:

> ...it should be recognized that the direct financial outlay for an active recruiting program and indirectly the staff time involved, can often lead to a greater degree of commercialization of the program and/or a reduction in the number of sports offered (Matthews, 1974:53).

Matthews has concluded this section on recruiting practices with a discussion of non-Canadian participation in intercollegiate athletics. The report has stated that in recent years there has been a proliferation of athletes from outside Canada comprising football and basketball teams, in particular, and it was the view of Matthews that serious consequences for intercollegiate athletics could result if the situation continued. Specifically, it was felt, there would be a danger intercollegiate athletic programs might become divorced from universities or, in fact, abandoned completely (1974:53).

Hockey Canada and Fitness and Amateur Sport Scholarships

Hockey Canada was established by the Federal Government in February, 1969 as a result of the findings of the Task-Force on Sports for Canadians (Rea et al., 1969-79). The stated objectives of the Corporation were:

> 1. To support, promote, manage and develop a national team or teams for the purpose of representing Canada in international hockey tournaments and competitions.
>
> 2. To foster and support the playing of hockey in Canada and, in particular, the development of the sportsmanship and the competence of Canadian hockey players and in this connection to co-operate with other bodies, groups and associations for any similar or related purpose and objectives (CIAU, 1969a:Annex F, p.1).

First reference to an impending scholarship program to be instituted by Hockey Canada appeared in the minutes of the 1969 Annual Meeting of the CIAU (1969a:Annex G, p.1) but it was not until the Tenth Annual Meeting of the CIAU the following year that a concrete proposal was made to the CIAU whereby grants to athletes, known as the Hockey Canada Scholarships, were established. At the outset it was stated by Maurice Regimbald, the CIAU Liaison Officer to Hockey Canada, that such a scholarship scheme primarily affected the university hockey programs and, therefore Hockey Canada would not proceed without feedback from the CIAU (CIAU, 1970a:30).

The purpose of the Hockey Canada Scholarships, as outlined to that meeting was to:

> ...encourage more young men in realizing their aspirations on two equally important fronts--the pursuit of higher education together with a development of skills and proficiency in the game of hockey (CIAU, 1970a:Appendix V, p.1).

The number of scholarships awarded, each valued at $2,000 was to be determined on the basis of funds available from the Federal Government each year. The awards would be open to all boys who had completed secondary school and had expressed the intention of continuing their education at any recognized Canadian post-secondary institution. Hockey playing ability of course, as judged by selectors appointed by Hockey Canada, was also a condition of the award. The final selection of successful candidates was to be made jointly by the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada and Hockey Canada (CIAU, 1970a:Appendix V, pp. 3-4).

The reaction of the meeting to this presentation has been recorded:

> President Van Vliet stated that in general the CIAU was aware of the program as it now exists and were favorably impressed. Because many details were not yet finalized and the problem of the mechanics not known, he suggested we review it again at the next Annual Meeting (CIAU, 1970a:32).

Nevertheless, the Hockey Canada Scholarship program went forward and in the first academic year of its operation, 1970-71, 52 boys received awards. In 1972-73, one hundred boys were recipients of scholarships or bursaries amounting to a toal of $90,000. By the end of 1973, Hockey Canada had been responsible for the disbursement of more than $250,000 in Federal Government funds on their scholarship program (Drake, 1974).

Federal Government scholarships and grants-in-aid to athletes, which are administered by the Fitness and Amateur Sport Directorate (F&ASD), was proposed, initially, in 1970 by the Honorable John Munro, then Minister of National Health and Welfare. In a report entitled "A Proposed Sports Policy for Canadians", tabled in the House of Commons, March 20, 1970 (MacLeod, 1970:37), it was stated that the government was prepared to assist promising athletes with grants-in-aid of a value up to $2,000 (Munro, 1970:40). In a paper outlining the criteria of such awards, the Directorate stated:

> The purpose of such assistance is to provide an incentive for the pursuit of excellence in sport. It is recognized that many Canadian athletes representing their country in international competitions make sacrifices of time, money and educational opportunities. This federal aid is designed to assist such athletes who wish to pursue or continue their post-secondary school education (F&ASD, 1970:1).

That year, forty-five awards were made to Canadian athletes who had "demonstrated proven potential or ability at the international level of athletic competition as determined and recognized by the national sports governing body concerned (Lefaive, 1970:2).

Later, L.E. Lefaive, the Director of F&ASD stated at a CAHPER Convention:

> We expect that our scholarship program will increase the level of participation and will keep Canadian athletes at home; will help stem the pressures on them from recruiting abroad, particularly in the United States, and this in turn will help strengthen the sports system in Canada; that if we have coaches needing athletes and athletes needing coaches, that if we can keep our athletes at home we can start keeping our coaches at home. If we have coaches, we will maintain the kind of program that will attract our athletes (Lefaive, 1971:8).

In 1971, the F&ASD Scholarship Program was expanded to include more than 600 Canadian student athletes financed by a one million dollar educational grant fund. Most significantly, however, the criteria for awarding the scholarships was changed to include national as well as international athletes (Department of National Health and Welfare, 1971:1). These scholarships have continued through to the 1974-75 academic season with little change in format or method of selecting award recipients.

Other Related Literature

It is understood that any discussion of factors dealing with the noncontinuance of students at the post-secondary level of education falls outside the scope of this study. A brief discussion of this area is included, however, as a limited consideration. It has been suggested that need is a factor in the distribution of many types of scholarships, and, thus the relative importance of lack of finances as a reason for noncontinuance of a student's education could influence the size of athletic scholarships given or, in fact, if such programs are needed in Canada. Van Vliet, in reference to this question has suggested that:

> Athletic scholarships, so called, are not required in Canadian universities for in most cases financial help is available either through government or university sources for everyone truly wishing a university education (1971:6-7).

A study by Van Hesteren would support Van Vliet's contention. In his review of literature, Van Hesteren concluded:

> It appears that the economic factor was in many instances influential and, in some cases, decisive, in determining whether or not an individual attended post-secondary school. At the same time, it seems that this factor is so interrelated with other variables that its unique contribution to noncontinuation is difficult to establish (1969:39).

Among the students included in Van Hesteren's sample, however, the financial factor ranked fourth of the five major reasons for noncontinuance. In fact, generally, it was found that the majority of both the students not continuing and those interrupting their education indicated that a lack of finances had not prevented them from attending post-secondary school (1969:159-60).

The Matthews study (1974) would seem to uphold the viewpoints of Van Vliet and Van Hesteren.

> In assessing the need for financial assistance to enable an athlete to obtain a university education while at the same time developing his/her athletic skills, we recognize the objective as desirable but question that a significant need exists. We think this question of need should be viewed against the background of the present situation where the universities have a variety of scholarships, bursaries and loans available to all undergraduate students. While not wishing to imply that there is a surplus of such assistance, the number and variety of awards is such that to contend, as some do, that many ex-high school athletes are being prevented from entering university by lack of funds, is to over-state the case (Matthews, 1974:48).

CHAPTER III

THE ADMINISTRATION OF ATHLETIC SCHOLARSHIPS IN UNITED STATES UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES

There are over 1,850 universities and colleges in the United States that participate in intercollegiate athletics and all of these institutions are integral to innumerable leagues, tournaments, meets and matches involving thousands of athletes leading to 63 national championships (Franks, 1973). The responsibility for the organization, guidance, supervision, legislation, control and conduct of these athletic endeavors falls upon three associations; the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA), the National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics (NAIA) and the National Junior College Athletic Association (NJCAA).

The National Collegiate Athletic Association

The oldest, largest and most prestigeous of the three intercollegiate athletic organizations is the NCAA which was founded and officially constituted March 31, 1906 by 62 colleges and universities and took its present name in 1910 (NCAA, 1970b:12). Initially, the NCAA was a discussion group concerned primarily with codifying rules of various athletic avtivities. Although the Association sponsored its first national championship in 1921, a track and field meet, it was not until after World War II that its most vital functions were undertaken. At that time, the membership voted itself legislative and executive powers in the sphere of intercollegiate athletics involving member institutions (Franks, 1973:14). A full-time executive director was appointed in 1951 and the following year a national headquarters was established in Kansas City (NCAA, 1970b:13). "Since that time," as Franks points out, "the Association has become an important and vital force in the conduct and administration of intercollegiate athletics (1973:14).

Under Article Two of the National Collegiate Athletic Association Constitution, nine "purposes" and two "fundamental policies" are listed. These deal with control of and responsibility for intercollegiate athletics, service to member institutions as a legislative body, publisher and preserver of records and is responsible, as well for the establishment of standards and eligibility rules and the supervision of regional and national collegiate athletic contests (NCAA, 1973:5). The principal purpose, however, is:

> To initiate, stimulate and improve intercollegiate athletic programs for student-athletes and promote and develop educational leadership, physical fitness, sports participation as a recreational pursuit and athletic excellence (NCAA, 1973:5).

The two fundamental policies of the NCAA are quoted from Article One, Section 2 of the Association's Constitution.

> (a) The competitive athletic programs of the colleges are designed to be a vital part of the educational system. A basic purpose of this Association is to maintain intercollegiate athletics as an integral part of the educational program and the athlete as an integral part of the student body, and, by so doing, retain a clear line or demarcation between college athletics and professional sports.

> (b) Legislation governing the conduct of intercollegiate athletic programs of member institutions shall apply to basic athletic issues such as admissions, financial aid, eligibility and recruiting; member institutions shall be obligated to apply and enforce this legislation, and the enforcement program of the Association shall be applied to an institution when it fails to fulfill this obligation (NCAA, 1973:5).

The membership of the NCAA is divided into four classes: active, allied, associate and affiliated. Included in the total membership of 769 are 664 active institutions, 45 allied conferences, 30 associate institutions and 30 affiliated organizations (NCAA, 1973:123). These figures encompass all sizes and types of institutions, from the largest state universities to small private and church affiliated colleges (NCAA, 1970b:11).

Prior to 1957, all member universities were classified on a single level for competitive purposes. That year, two divisions were established within the membership whereby each institution, through the process of institutional self-determination, could designate its athletic program as either University Division or College Division (Franks, 1973:4; NCAA, 1973:55).

Basically, the College Division was designed to accommodate those schools which were not conducting "major" athletic programs.

There are, at present, approximately 420 members who have elected to compete in the College Division while over 240 institutions have remained in the University Division (NCAA, 1973:123).

To facilitate the administration of the Association, the United States has been divided into eight geographical districts. The use of these districts is reflected in the overall administrative structure of the NCAA which offers, as well, a sound arrangement for regional playdowns leading to national athletic championships (NCAA, 1973). Competition for College Division members is organized on the basis of four regional divisions (see Appendix IV).

The administrative structure of the NCAA is comprised of three bodies or groups which are charged with carrying out the affairs of the Association. These are the Council, the Executive Committee and the Executive Office staff headed by the Executive Director. The officers of the NCAA are designated as the President, eight district Vice-Presidents (one representing each geographic district, each of whom are members of the faculty of a member institution in the district from which he is elected), a Vice-President-at-Large and a Secretary-Treasurer. The Vice-President-at-Large represents the "interests and viewpoints of the College Division institutions of the Association and [aids] in the formulation of any policies designed to further the cause of intercollegiate athletics among the College Division members" (NCAA, 1973:24).

It is specified in the NCAA Constitution, too, that it shall be at an annual Convention, held during the second week of January, that the Officers and members of the Council and

Executive Committee shall be elected by the active and allied members of the Association. Associate and affiliated members may attend the meetings but do not have voting power (NCAA: 1973:22-25).

The establishment and direction of general policy of the NCAA, as well as the creation of specified committees for the period between annual Conventions has been established as the responsibility of the Council which consists of eighteen members. The Council usually meets prior to and immediately after the annual Convention and is constituted as follows:

1. The President and the Secretary-Treasurer, who are ex-officio members, are elected for one year terms.
2. The eight district Vice-Presidents and the Vice-President-at-Large, who represents the College Division, are elected for two year terms and
3. Seven Members-at-Large who are elected for three year terms (NCAA, 1973:22-23).

The Executive Committee, which consists of ten elected members, is the body which transacts the business and administers the affairs of the NCAA. This Committee is responsible for employing the Executive Director, collecting membership fees, adopting budgets, establishing regulations dealing with Association meets and tournaments, as well as all other day to day business operations of the Organization. The Executive Committee, however, is responsible and answerable to the Council and to the general membership for their actions in these matters during their term of office. It is inferred by the NCAA Constitution that "the final authority and governing body of the Association is the annual Convention" (NCAA, 1970b: 10).

The Executive Committee is structured in the following manner:

1. The President, the Vice-President-at-Large and the Secretary-Treasurer are designated as ex-officio members.
2. The seven remaining members are elected by the Council following the annual Convention and serve a term of one year (NCAA: 1973:22-23).

In addition, twenty-four standing or general committees are maintained along with two rules committees, eleven rules and tournament committees and eight tournament committees (NCAA, 1973:107-122). Special committees of specific duration are appointed by the Council to carry out assigned projects (NCAA, 1970b:10). Positions on these committees are filled by members of the Association who are elected, in most cases for three year terms. These Association members must be faculty members of a member institution. In the case of the larger, more essential committees such as the Basketball and the Football Rules Committees and a number of Tournament and Rules Committees, delegates are selected from the eight districts and the College Division (NCAA, 1973:107-122).

It is the staff of the Executive Office, however, that is charged with acting upon the directives of the Convention, the Council and the Executive Committee. This office, located in

Shawnee Mission, Kansas, is under the supervision of an appointed Executive Director and a listed staff of eighteen. Included in this staff are three assistant executive directors, a controller, a public relations director, an events manager and other support staff to a total of eighteen (NCAA, 1974:116).

As well, the Association has established three special service offices. The Service Bureau, with a director and an executive staff of six, is located in New York City and is fundamentally a sports information and promotional agency. It is responsible for the collection, compilation and distribution of official statistics of college football, basketball and baseball. The Publishing Service located in Shawnee, Mission, Kansas, circulates the official guides, rule books and scorebooks of the NCAA. The director has a staff of five. The third special office is the Film Service which produces and maintains the official films of the Association from its location in Wichita, Kansas (NCAA, 1974:117).

There are primarily four sources from which the NCAA has derived the income necessary to meet its operating budget. These are membership dues, sports meets and tournaments, royalties and investments. The revenue from the various sports meets and tournaments such as the National Collegiate Basketball Championships, indoor and outdoor track and field meets and various swimming and wrestling championships, however, account for over 70 percent of the Association's revenue

(NCAA, 1970a:133-170). The Service Bureau and the Publishing Service also realize modest profits through the sale of guides, rule books and through various television revenues (NCAA, 1970b: 13).

The National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics

The NAIA actually evolved from the first National Association of Intercollegiate Basketball (NAIB) tournament held in Kansas City, Missouri, March, 1937 although the Association did not hold its organizing convention until March, 1940 (Franks, 1973:36). This annual basketball tournament, in which Dr. James Naismith was a prominent figure, was designed to decide a national championship for small schools and has been claimed to be "the longest, continuous national collegiate tournament in any sport in the [United States]" (NAIA, 1971:4). Throughout the 1940's the organization grew in membership but the various basketball tournaments leading to a national championship appeared to be its primary reason for existence. In 1952, however, "as a result of the expressed desires of the member schools, the appropriate steps were taken by which the NAIB became the NAIA" (NAIA, 1971:5).

Thus, the first all-encompassing, rules and performance standards were adopted and three national sports championships were added to the NAIA sports calendar--outdoor track and field, golf and tennis. By 1956, a national championship football bowl game was played and other sports, such as wrestling, baseball, swimming and volleyball were organized at the national level under the auspices of the NAIA.

The national office of the NAIA was moved from California to Kansas City in 1957 in order to "better serve the membership from a centralized location" (NAIA, 1971:6). This office is headed by a full-time Executive Secretary - Treasurer and professional staff which conducts the administrative and business affairs of the Association (NAIA, 1971:19).

The aims, objectives and stated philosophy of the NAIA, as outlined in its Constitution, are extensive (NAIA, 1971:3,7-8) but may be summarized by the following quote:

> The prime objective of the NAIA is to champion the cause and promote the interests of the college of moderate enrollment and sound athletic philosophy and program. The association was founded to fill a need for such a champion and is constantly working to fulfill this need (Franks, 1973:36).

It would appear, upon making a comparison between the aims and objectives of the NAIA and the NCAA, that a difference in points of emphasis exists. Reflected in the principles of the NAIA are references to "truly democratic National Championship competitions" (NAIA, 1971:7), "broadly based program of physical education for all students" (NAIA, 1971:7), organized activities evaluated in terms of the educational purposes of the college or university, non-separation of athletics and physical education and financial aid controlled by college awards administration rather than athletic departments (NAIA, 1971:7-8). The stated philosophies of the NCAA, on the other hand, tend to emphasize excellence in athletics and intercollegiate competition (NCAA, 1973:5), rather than dwell upon philosophical principles of physical education programs for all and the merging of those principles with a sound athletic program.

It is interesting to note that membership in the NAIA is offered not only to universities and colleges in the United States, but to those in Canada as well (see Appendix V). Article IV, Section 1 of the NAIA Constitution reads:

> Colleges and universities in the United States and Canada offering the standard four years of fully accredited academic work, and which hold membership in a regional accrediting association, or in the case of Canada, with acceptable academic standards which observe the principles set forth in the Constitution and By-Laws of the NAIA, are eligible for active membership in the Association (NAIA, 1971:9).

At this time, the NAIA has over 560 member colleges and universities (two of which are located in Canada; Simon Fraser University and Lakehead University) for which it sponsors 16 national championships all on an annual basis (Franks, 1973:36). There are two classifications of membership in the Association: Active members which meet the membership criteria outlined by the NAIA and have full voting and participation privileges and associate membership which carries no voting privileges as well as non-eligibility in athletic events at the District and National level (NAIA, 1971:16).

The administrative structure of the NAIA consists of an Executive Committee of twelve who institute and direct the policies of the Association and delegate the responsibility for the operation of the organization to 32 District Committees. Nineteen standing committees assist, as well, in the operation of the Association.

In essence, the Executive Committee is the governing and legislative body of the NAIA and is composed of the President, the Executive Secretary-Treasurer, the First, Second, Third and Fourth Vice-Presidents, the two most recently retired presidents and four general members (see Appendix VI). With the exception of the Executive Secretary-Treasurer, whose appointment and tenure are determined by the Executive Committee, all members of that Committee are elected at the annual Convention held in conjunction with the National Intercollegiate Basketball Tournament during the second week in March. Their terms of office, however, are quite extensive in as much as once the fourth vice-president is elected, he may advance in rank each year without nomination or election (NAIA, 1971: 9-12).

The thirty-two District Committees, headed by District Chairmen, are, in effect, the working, functioning arm of the NAIA throughout the year. Included in each District Executive Committee is an eligibility chairman, a publicity chairman and the treasurer (see Appendix VI).

> In the interest of democratic participation, the basic structure of the National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics is the district with its district chairman and his committee. The membership is divided into thirty-two (32) districts and eight (8) areas for purposes of administration in matters which are of a broader nature than can be adequately handled by the district organization (NAIA, 1971:21).

The District Chairman, it is pointed out in extensive detail, should be "the chief officer and the key leader of the district" (NAIA, 1971:66). He is elected for a three year term by active member institutions of the district and must be selected from among "properly qualified personnel in athletic or institutional administration in an active member institution in good standing with the District" (NAIA, 1971:66). At the annual Convention, each district has voting representation of one vote for its District Chairman and one voting delegate for each six active members (NAIA, 1971:12).

The National Junior College Athletic Association

Junior colleges in the United States may be compared to many of the post-secondary community colleges, technical schools and small schools of agriculture in Canada. Although the scope of this study does not deal with these institutions in Canada, it was felt that since athletic scholarships are an integral part of the administrative task of the NJCAA, a brief overview of the Association would be appropriate.

The idea of establishing an association of junior colleges was conceived in 1937 in California and a charter meeting was held the following year at which time a constitution was presented. Thirteen California junior colleges were represented at that meeting, but it was not long before the organization became national in concept with a national track meet in 1939. After a period of inactivity during World War II, the Association grew in numbers and began to sponsor regional and national tournaments in many athletic activities including basketball, football, track and field, ice hockey, gymnastics and wrestling. In 1969, a full-time Executive Director was appointed and a permanent office was established in Hutchinson, Kansas (NJCAA, 1972:11-15).

The purpose of the NJCAA, as concisely stated in its Constitution, is:

> ...to promote and foster junior college athletics on intersectional and national levels through its organization and in cooperation with other junior college organizations to the end that the results of athletics will be consistent with the total educational program of the American Junior Colleges (NJCAA, 1972:15).

The total membership of the NJCAA has grown rapidly since 1950 to a present figure of over 535 junior colleges (JUCO Review, December, 1973:21). These institutions are served by an Executive Committee made up of a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary and a Treasurer all elected by the membership for a period of two years. Member colleges are organized into twenty-one regions for administrative, legislative and competitive purposes and the elected Regional Directors of these areas, along with the officers of the Association, constitute The Board of Directors of the NJCAA. Complementing this structure are a number of "appointive officers" such as the Commissioner of Eligibility and a Financial Advisor, as well as 34 standing committees, the members of which are appointed (NJCAA, 1972:15-23, 58-61).

As is the case with the NCAA and the NAIA (Livingston et al., 1970), financial support for the NJCAA has been received from membership dues and revenue shares of national and regional championship tournaments. In the fiscal period ending July 31, 1973, the NJCAA cash receipts showed $61,050 from college membership dues and $63,899 from the various NJCAA sponsored tournaments. These two items accounted for over 70 percent of the total cash receipts of the Association in 1972-73 (JUCO Review, October, 1973:16).

Intercollegiate Athletic Conferences

Franks has listed 142 conferences composed of senior colleges and another 50 conferences of junior colleges functioning in the United States in 1973-74. Of these, however, only about a dozen could be termed "major" conferences whose membership consists of universities that participate in several sports at the major level of competition (1973:56-88). It should be pointed out that all universities participating in this type of intercollegiate program, along with their respective conferences are either active or allied members of the NCAA (Franks, 1973:

105-278).

Whereas the NAIA and NJCAA tend to control intercollegiate athletics by a direct link to district or regional chairmen, it would appear that much of the legislative and administrative control of individual members of the NCAA has been guided by conference organizations. This development seems logical since many of the largest and most prestigeous intercollegiate conferences were founded and had established organizations long before the formation of the NCAA. For example, the Intercollegiate Conference (the Big Ten) was founded in 1895 "for the purpose of considering the regulation and control of intercollegiate athletics" (Intercollegiate Conference, 1969:1). The influence of individual conferences at the national level is reflected in the membership classification of the NCAA which allows allied members (conferences) equal enfranchisement with active members (NCAA, 1973:19).

The NAIA and the NJCAA were formed more recently to fulfill the common needs of small universities and junior colleges. Here, the influence of conferences appears to be less pronounced in the national associations. Instead, a more bureaucratic structure is evident in the two smaller organizations with significant power delegated to the 21 NJCAA Regional Directors and the 32 NAIA District Chairmen in terms of athletic policy at the institutional level. It would appear that the nine vice-presidents of the NCAA have been invested with less influence in this area.

All member institutions of the three national organizations are required to meet the minimum legislated standards of eligibility and by-laws governing athletic scholarships in order to qualify for association sponsored regional and national championships. Some conferences, particularly allied members of the NCAA, have established more stringent policies governing these matters than are required by the NCAA By-Laws for either economic (Livingston, 1970) or traditional reasons. An example of the latter rationale is found in the Big Ten Conference (Intercollegiate Conference, 1969:19-42), which has established an independent administrative structure for policing and enforcing its legislation relative to eligibility, recruiting and athletic scholarships (Dewey, 1970).

Athletic Scholarship, Recruiting and Enforcement Legislation

The legislation and policies governing grants-in-aid to athletes, recruiting and the enforcement of related regulations at the national, district, conference and individual institution level is extensive and complex. It would appear that the implementation of athletic scholarships at each level of administration has had a cyclical effect on subsequent legislation designed to control unethical practices related to the granting of financial aid to athletes. Thus, most of the statutes dealing with these matters has been closely interwoven and interrelated.

The NCAA regulations pertaining to athletic scholarships are the most extensive of the three national associations. No less than fifteen pages of the 150 page NCAA Constitution, By-Laws and Casebook have been involved with grants to student-athletes and related subjects (NCAA, 1973:6-14, 58-60, 196-198). In Article Three, Section 1 of the NCAA Constitution the "Principle of Amateurism and Student Participation" is stated:

> An amateur student-athlete is one who engages in athletics for the educational, physical, mental and social benefits he derives therefrom, and to whom athletics is an avocation (NCAA, 1973: 6).

This section goes on to state:

> A student-athlete shall not be eligible for intercollegiate athletics if...he takes or has taken pay...for participation in athletics, or...he has directly or indirectly used his athletic skill for pay in any form (NCAA, 1973:6).

The next statement, which follows the above rule, has made provision for the student-athlete to accept athletic scholarships.

> ....however, a student-athlete may accept scholarships or educational grants-in-aid from his institution which do not conflict with the governing legislation of this Association (NCAA, 1973:6).

Acceptance of any other form of payment in money or kind renders the student-athlete ineligible. Examples of such non acceptable payments or associations include involvement with professional teams, participation in any Canadian Amateur Hockey Association major junior A league, sponsorship or endorsement of commercial products or paid appearances on radio or television (NCAA, 1973:6-7).

The student-athlete, however, in accordance with NCAA rules, may accept financial aid within the limits of the following conditions:

> Financial aid, including a grant-in-aid which carries with it a partial work requirement, may be awarded for any term (semester or quarter) during which a student athlete is in regular attendance. Financial aid awarded by an institution to a student-athlete shall conform to the rules and regulations of the awarding institution and of that institutions conference, if any....In the event such aid exceeds commonly accepted educational expenses (i.e., tuition and fees; room and board; required course-related supplies and books, and incidental expenses not in excess of fifteen dollars per month) during the undergraduate career of the recipient, it shall be considered "pay" for participation in intercollegiate athletics (NCAA, 1973:7-8).

This direct quotation has been taken from Article Three, Section 1 (f) of the NCAA Constitution and is the central statement around which numerous by-laws have been enacted. Upon investigation, it would seem that this statement has come to form the basic reference point of all athletic scholarship programs not only for NCAA conferences and member institutions but for members of the NAIA and NJCAA as well. A review of the available literature suggests that any amount of money, or kind, in excess of that specified basic student grant-in-aid given to an athlete has been considered pay for participation and, therefore, universally unacceptable.

The NAIA has stated its policy on athletic scholarships very succinctly in four short paragraphs of its By-Laws (Article 1, Section III). The critical portion is quoted:

> No member institution of NAIA shall give more financial aid to an athlete than is stated in the official institutional catalog as the expense of attending that institution (NAIA, 1971:15).

In the NAIA Casebook, which contains interpretations and approved rulings based on NAIA By-Laws, a comment has been made about Article 1, Section III.

> The statement regarding maximum financial aid to a student-athlete is not intended to place pressure on any member institution with a moderate financial aid program to increase its program to the maximum. The statement _is_ [_sic_] made to protect NAIA from the overly-ambitious program (NAIA, 1971:48).

It has been pointed out in the NAIA By-Laws, too, that the institution, through the regularly constituted committee on student loans and scholarships, be the sole agent responsible for assigning aid to student-athletes (NAIA, 1971:14). Such institutional control, however, has resulted in some discrepancies in fundamental policies between institutions and districts of the NAIA due to a variance of philosophies from one region of the United States to another (Livingston et al., 1970).

Like the NAIA, the NJCAA has placed a heavy responsibility on member institutions for the observance of the rules controlling athletic scholarships. As well, NJCAA institutions have been charged with the administration of these grants through its normal awards procedures applicable to all enrolled students (NJCAA, 1972:29). Article VI, Section 1 of the NJCAA Constitution provides the basic criteria governing athletic scholarships:

> An athletic grant-in-aid may be awarded to any student-athlete in recognition of his athletic ability provided he has been admitted to the institution as a regular student. It shall be limited to: 1. Tuition and fees; 2. Room and board; 3. Books and course related material (NJCAA, 1972:29).

The Big Ten Conference has taken pride in being in the vanguard of progressive administration in the field of athletic scholarships. The restrictions and procedures involved, through the office of the Commissioner, before a student can accept aid have been complex and designed to ensure that only legitimate candidates receive financial assistance (see Appendix VII). The ramifications of student-athlete aid, coupled with stringent academic entrance requirements by member institutions have made the Big Ten Conference one of the most formidable organizations relative to the application of NCAA athletic scholarship by-laws (Dewey, 1970).

Under Rule 7, Section 3(b) of the Rules of Eligibility for Intercollegiate Athletics, the Intercollegiate Conference has stated:

> Each member University shall file with the Commissioner, for his approval, a statement stipulating the basic costs of attending that University for a period of one year, and for a summer session, namely, the cost of board, room, books and tuition and/or fees. The grant-in-aid which may be awarded to a student under this Section shall not exceed the actual amount of such costs to the recipient for the period of the award and in no event shall exceed the filed stipulation of such costs. The stipulation of costs at each University shall be available for examination by all member Universities (Intercollegiate Conference, 1969:28).

Stipulated costs have been outlined as:

> (A) Established tuition and/or fees in the student's course of study....(B) Room and board at the prevailing university dormitory rate for a double room....(C) The use of books and non-expendable supplies required in the student's course of study (Intercollegiate Conference, 1969:28-29).

It may be noted that member institutions of the Big Ten have not been permitted to include in their grant-in-aid package "incidental expenses" (fifteen dollars per month) which has been permissible under NCAA regulations (NCAA, 1973:8).

The procedures involved in offering a prospective student-athlete an athletic scholarship have been prescribed in Rule 7, Section 4 of the Big Ten Conference Rules of Eligibility (Intercollegiate Conference, 1969:29-32). Once a student has been selected as a candidate for an athletic scholarship, he is provided with a form, a copy of which is sent to the Big Ten Commissioner's office, entitled "Tender of Financial Assistance" (see Appendix VII) which specifies the exact terms of the grant-in-aid. The student, then, is requested to sign and return copies of the tender to the university concerned and the Commissioner (Intercollegiate Conference, 1969:30). It has been stated in the Big Ten Rules as well that:

> No employee of a member institution which has issued a tender to a prospective student shall maintain, between the date of its issuance and the date of its acceptance or expiration, any form of direct or indirect communication with that prospective student, except upon the provable initiative of the student himself,

> or his parent or guardian (Intercollegiate Conference, 1969:30).

After the prospective student-athlete has accepted an athletic scholarship from a specific university, he is required to sign an "Inter-Conference Letter of Intent" (see Appendix VII). This document, in effect, declares that a student has entered into a grant-in-aid agreement with a designated university. Thus, the student-athlete becomes ineligible to participate in intercollegiate athletic programs of all other universities and colleges who have subscribed to and are cooperating in the "Inter-Conference Letter of Intent Plan" (Intercollegiate Conference, 1969:31-32; see Appendix IV).

The Big Sky Conference, an association of small to moderate enrollment universities located along the Rocky Mountains, has provided another perspective on athletic scholarship legislation. In a statement of principles, under aid to athletes, the Conference has said:

> In order to make it possible for student athletes to have sufficient time to pursue their studies, participate in athletics, and enjoy a cross section of student life and activities, member institutions are permitted to give scholarships, grants-in-aid, and/or part-time employment (Big Sky Athletic Conference, 1972:18).

Specifically, The Big Sky Conference has described their grant-in-aid structure under Article III, Section 3 of its Operating Code.

> The maximum grant-in-aid...shall consist of tuition, fees, room and board at established institutional rates for double occupancy, books (maximum $60 per year) and not to exceed $15.00 per month for incidental expenses (nine months @ $15.00 per month for a total of $135.00) (Big Sky Athletic Conference, 1972:19).

In January, 1973, the NCAA, in a clear attempt to reduce the increasing costs of intercollegiate athletics, adopted new legislation which placed limitations on the number of athletic scholarships which each member institution could award per sport, per year as well as the maximum additional awards which could be in effect in a given year (NCAA, 1973:58-60). The table below has summarized the legislation of Article 5 of the NCAA By-Laws as it applies to each sport.

TABLE I

NCAA MAXIMUM AWARDS TABLE

Sport	Maximum Initial Awards Per Year	Maximum Additional Awards in Effect the Same Year
Baseball	6	13
Basketball	6	12
Cross Country/Track	7	16
Fencing	3	5
Football	30	75
Golf	3	5
Gymnastics	4	8
Ice Hockey	7	16
Lacrosse	7	16
Skiing	4	8
Soccer	6	13
Swimming	6	13
Tennis	3	5
Volleyball	3	5
Water Polo	3	5
Wrestling	6	13
Totals	104	228

(NCAA, 1973:58-59)

The recruitment of student-athletes, it would appear, has been the natural by-product of the development of grant-in-aid programs in the United States. This situation has caused intercollegiate athletic associations and conferences to develop and enact far reaching legislation to control recruiting practices. Although all three national organizations, the NCAA, NAIA and NJCAA, have written by-laws to cover the matter of recruiting, the most complete set of rules are contained within the numerous references to illicit recruiting practices in the NCAA Manual. It would appear that every conceivable contrivance has been covered to control the recruiting procedures of member institutions and their representatives. The principle themes listed under Article One of the By-Laws include contracts and offers made by institution representatives; use of recruiting funds; tryouts for athletes by institutions or professional clubs; involvement in high school all-star games; transportation, visitations and entertainment of prospective student athletes and other items (NCAA, 1973:31-40). Most of the sections, in summary, have dealt with preventing the provision of benefits to student-athletes over and above that specified in the basic athletic scholarship (tuition and fees, room and board, books and incidental expenses) as outlined in the Constitution (NCAA, 1973:7-8). Included in this legislation, too, have been several "Official Interpretations" which have expanded in detail upon specific by-laws.

The Constitution and By-Laws Case Book, which is contained in the NCAA Manual, has listed 153 situations, questions and answers covering various aspects of the NCAA rules and regulations. Almost all of these cases have made some reference to recruiting practices which lead to the offer of an athletic scholarship to a student (1973:177-218).

The enforcement of by-laws controlling athletic scholarships and recruiting practices, in the case of the two smaller national organizations, has been left to the authority of the NAIA District Chairmen (NAIA, 1971:38) and the NJCAA Regional Directors (NJCAA, 1972:20) who work closely with local councils and member institutions. The extensive NCAA legislation, however, has been enforced by three groups at the national level of the NCAA administrative body whose actions are controlled by a section of the NCAA Manual entitled "Official Procedure Governing The NCAA Enforcement Program" (1973:94-99). The three groups responsible have been listed as, the NCAA investigative staff (full time employees of the National Office), the Committee on Infractions (designated by the Council) and the Council of the NCAA (NCAA, 1973:94). The seriousness of their task as expressed by the NCAA may be summarized in the following statement which appears in the preamble of the enforcement section.

> All representatives of educational institutions are expected to cooperate fully with the NCAA investigative staff, Committee on Infractions and Council to further the objectives of the Association and its enforcement program. The enforcement procedures are an essential part of the intercollegiate athletic program of each member institution and require full and complete disclosure by all institutional representatives of any relevant information requested by the NCAA investigative staff, Committee on Infractions or Council during the course of an inquiry (NCAA, 1973:94).

The procedures of enforcement of the NCAA Constitution and By-Laws, after an initial complaint has been filed with the Association, follow a prescribed format. The Council appoints the Committee on Infractions which is responsible for administering the enforcement program. The Committee then considers the complaint and, if initial facts suggest a breach of conditions and obligations of membership, provides general guidance to the investigative staff. The investigative staff are directed to gather information from all reliable sources possible relative to the case in question and if a preliminary inquiry shows adequate cause, an official inquiry is requested by the Committee.

Once the pertinent information has been gathered, the Committee determines the relative seriousness of the violation or, in fact, if any violation has taken place. If the Committee, however, determines that a violation or questionable practices have occurred, an appropriate penalty will be imposed upon the institution in question. In the case of a most serious violation, the Committee may recommend to the Council that the member be suspended or its membership be termined. Minor violations, on the other hand, may receive a private reprimand or censure (NCAA, 1973: 94-99).

> The Constitution of the Association provides that disciplinary or corrective actions other than termination or suspension of membership may be effected during the period between annual Conventions by the Committee on Infractions. As a guiding principle, the NCAA penalty should be broad and severe if the violation or violations reflect a general disregard for the governing rules; in those instances in which the violation or violations are isolated and of relative insignificance, then the NCAA penalty shall be specific and limited (NCAA, 1973:97).

In this chapter it has been shown that the organization and administration of intercollegiate athletics in the United States is complex, expansive and expensive. Besides the expertise and energies required to marshal the large number of teams and individuals involved in numerous sports at the regional and national level, an incalculable number of man-hours have been expended in the control and enforcement of athletic scholarship programs. Coupled with such a program have been the closely related problems of recruiting and eligibility of student-athletes along with the development of the legislation required to guide member institutions in the conduct of intercollegiate athletics.

CHAPTER IV

THE ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION OF CANADIAN INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETICS

Intercollegiate athletics in Canada are governed, primarily, by the various by-laws of eight regional conferences comprised of two-year colleges, three-year colleges, four-year degree granting institutions as well as numerous post-secondary institutes and training schools (Franks, 1973: 382-83). Because of available data and in the interest of concise treatment, however, this study has been limited to a discussion of the forty-nine degree granting institutions which have been aligned into five regional intercollegiate athletic associations. These member universities also constitute the sports governing body for national and international collegiate athletics known as the Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union.

The Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union

Although intercollegiate athletic competition in Canada has been recorded as early as 1874 (Cosentino, 1969: 1-2), and football matches between the Universities of Toronto and McGill had commenced on an annual basis in 1881 (Loosemore, 1961: 9), it was not until 1906 that an athletic association of involved universities was organized on a formal basis. At that time, the "Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union was founded with three active members, viz., Queen's University, McGill University and

University of Toronto, in addition to four associate members, viz., Ottawa College, Trinity College, McMaster College and Royal Military College" (Loosemore, 1961:9).

As the country grew in population and universities increased in number and size outside the settled Ontario-Quebec regions, the "Canadian" in the name of the CIAU became enigmatic. It was not until 1955, however, that the organization was dissolved when the universities and colleges of Ontario and Quebec realigned into two conferences known as the Ontario-Quebec Athletic Association and the Ottawa-St. Lawrence Intercollegiate Athletic Association. In 1961, representatives of the five existing Canadian intercollegiate athletic associations met and, using the traditional name, reconstituted the Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union as a national organization (Loosemore, 1961:9-10, 40).

An outline of the process of development of the CIAU has been discussed in Chapter I, but, as an additional perspective, the following historical notes have been added. It would appear that it was upon the initiative of the Western Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union (WCIAU) that concrete action in the direction of a "National Intercollegiate Athletic Union" came to fruition. As early as 1955 and possibly earlier (see Appendix VIII), the WCIAU minutes have recorded references to such action, primarily as a vehicle for the institution of national intercollegiate championships--particularly in basketball.

> At the annual meeting of the Western Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union regarding the formation of a National Intercollegiate Athletic Association it was resolved that: (a) this union contact the other unions and outside universities in an attempt to form such an association, and (b) that the aid and support of the NFCUS [National Federation of Canadian University Students] be sought in this matter (WCIAU, 1955: Appendix 4).

The 1956 WCIAU minutes (Men's Division Meetings) have recorded that:

> There was discussion on the possibility of developing a National Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union. It was felt that a possible start could be made in the sponsoring of a National Intercollegiate Basketball Tournament. In the finals there would be two teams from the West and two teams from the East with the possibility that non-conference teams might be invited to challenge for a place. In proposing a National Intercollegiate Athletic Union, attention was drawn to the necessity for standardization of rules in all sports, in the universities having a united voice when meeting with sports governing bodies, in giving certain prestige to Intercollegiate athletics (1956:1).

It was concluded, moved and carried, then, by that WCIAU meeting that:

> ...a carefully composed statement be forwarded to the Central and Maritime Intercollegiate Athletic Union indicating that we are in favor of the establishment of a National Intercollegiate Athletic Union and further that immediate steps be taken to insure that a faculty member from each institution would be present in Montreal in June to meet at the same time at the University President's meeting (1956:1).

The need for such a national organization may be summarized in a quote written by Dr. M.L. Van Vliet, who was a member of a committee to investigate the possibilities of this union being established (See Appendix IX).

> ...there is one aspect of this whole program which simply cannot be emphasized enough. That is the conviction that the time has come for Canadian universities to give real leadership and idealism to Canadian sport. Aside from such obvious areas of influence as Canadian Government, the Olympic Committee, the British Empire Committee and the various sports governing bodies, there is a need for good public relations through prestige, inspirational example and national influence in such things as research and experiement in the field of sport. It is my sincere belief that this kind of public appeal, while coming from proposed numerous sources, demands a carefully worked out system of national play-downs in intercollegiate athletics (1960:1).

Thus, in June, 1961, the four existing regional associations (WCIAU, O-QAA, O-St.LIAA and MIAU) met under the chairmanship of Dean A.W. Matthews of the University of British Columbia who, it was noted, had "been tireless over the previous two years in his efforts to bring the national organization into being" (Loosemore, 1961:10).

As specified in the original Constitution of the CIAU (see Appendix X), membership in the Union was restricted to Associations rather than individual institutions. The affairs of the organization were conducted by a Board of Governors composed of two representatives appointed from within each member Association. The elected officers were a President and three Vice-Presidents from each of the remaining member Associations as well as an appointed Secretary-Treasurer (see Appendix X). Dr. D.A. McLarty of the University of Western Ontario was elected as the inaugural President of the CIAU at the first meeting at McGill University and Major W.J. (Danny) McLeod was appointed Secretary-Treasurer (CIAU, 1961:4), a post he held for eleven years (CIAU, 1970:12). In 1962, an Administrative Committee was constituted to assist in conducting the affairs of the Union (CIAU, 1962a:1-2).

Although, in its first financial statement, the CIAU listed total receipts of $626.19 and expenditures totaling $107.20 (CIAU, 1962a:Annex B), the minutes reported a general feeling among members that, when financially feasible, national competition should be promoted.

> Prof. R.F. Osborne was of the opinion some sports could be conducted right away. Major W.J. McLeod felt hockey was one such sport and stated that if you take Kinston as an example Queen's and RMC [Royal Military College] could co-host the visiting teams on very reasonable terms. There are three artificial rinks here, Queen's and RMC own their own rinks. With assistance from possibly the RCAF or the Canadian Government in transporting the champions from the WCIAA and MIAA this competition could be staged at a reasonable cost (CIAU, 1962a: 9).

Subsequently, the CIAU, to conduct its program, was given an $18,000 grant by the Canadian Sports Advisory Council (CIAU, 1962b:2-3). The Administrative Committee, upon direction from the CIAU Board of Governors regarding national competitions:

> ...decided unanimously to recommend Kingston and Windsor as the sites for hockey and basketball [national championships] respectively. Due to many conflicting programs, the dates for these competitions were tentatively set for, 15/16 March, 1963. Queen's and RMC were

> recommended as hosts for hockey and Assumption [College] as the host for basketball. Major McLeod pointed out that, in the interests of planning and the continuation of the competitions once inaugurated, these two sites were chosen for the 1963/64 National Championships as well (CIAU, 1962b:5).

During the next decade, the CIAU grew in membership and the number of Union-sponsored national championships and competitions increased. In 1970, a major revision of the CIAU organizational structure took place. A new constitution was proposed for implementation and steps were taken to appoint a full-time Executive Director (CIAU, 1970a; 1970b). The following year, the CIAU established its national office, under the direction of R.W. Pugh, Executive Director, and a small full-time staff, in the Administrative Center for Sports and Recreation located in Ottawa, Ontario (CIAU, 1970b: 3; Steward, 1973:2-7). Thus, a new era in the development, prestige and authority of the CIAU was begun.

At the present time, the CIAU has forty-nine members, each of whom belong to one of five Regional Associations (See Appendix XI). National Intercollegiate Championships are sponsored by the Union in nine sports viz., basketball, cross country, football, gymnastics, hockey, soccer, swimming and diving, volleyball and wrestling (CIAU, 1973a).

The stated purposes of the CIAU, as outlined in the new CIAU Constitution and By-Laws which were ratified in June, 1973 (CIAU, 1973a:16), are as follows:

> To generally deal in athletics, sports and recreation, and without limiting the generality of the foregoing, to: (i) Create, develop, promote, organize, regulate, maintain and record athletic, sports and recreation activities among Canadian institutions of higher learning and other persons and organizations. (ii) To do research in and to develop and promote skills in playing, coaching and officiating in athletics, sports and recreation. (iii) To develop and promote physical fitness. (iv) To foster, encourage, reflect and interpret ideals and standards of good sportsmanship through athletics, sports and recreation (CIAU Constitution, 1974a:2).

Membership in the CIAU has been restricted to "institutions of higher learning or affiliate(s) thereof located within the Dominion of Canada" (CIAU By-Laws, 1974a: Article II, A). The conditions of membership, in comparison to the original CIAU Constitution, however, have been restructured. Two paragraphs of the By-Laws are central to the structure and organization of intercollegiate athletics in Canada and, therefore, are quoted.

> Members shall be active members of a Regional Intercollegiate Athletic Association or a reasonable substitute thereof acceptable to the Union and recognized by the Union, and shall cause the said Association or substitute to appoint a person or persons, board, or other group of persons as a representative to the Union as required by the Union....The Constitution, By-Laws, playing regulations or other activities of the members and of Regional Intercollegiate Athletic Associations or substitutes thereof, shall be consistent with, and not detrimental to the Union charter by Letters Patent, By-Laws and playing regulations (CIAU By-Laws, 1974a: Article II; B, 4-5).

The intent of the second paragraph is that Regional Associations may establish rules and regulations which are more stringent than those outlined by the CIAU, but such rules must not be less restrictive. It is interesting to note the comment regarding the revised CIAU By-Laws made by Ray Simser, CIAU Soliciter, in this matter.

> In addition, I previously indicated to you that your existing by-laws, especially Article I, Clause (3) seemed to indicate a relationship with, and a dominion over, Regional Intercollegiate Athletic Associations, and therefore in the newly drafted Article II an attempt has been made to indicate that the Union really only has jurisdiction and control directly over its members, and through them may indirectly determine the conduct of Regional Associations activities and framework (Simser, 1973).

The administrative structure of the CIAU is comprised of the officers, the Board of Directors and the General Assembly. The Officers include the President, Vice-President, Secretary-Treasurer (all elected for two year terms of office) and the Executive Director (appointed by the Board of Directors). Seven or more persons make up the Board of Directors, four of whom include the immediate Past President and the three Officers, excluding the Executive Director. The balance of the Board is composed of a minimum of one representative from the official governing body from each Regional Association as well as the Chairman of each of the seven Standing Committees. Among these Committees are those which deal with finance, national championships, international competition and public relations. The General Assembly is made up of one representative from each member institution who is allowed to cast one vote at meetings of the Assembly (see Appendix XII). Meetings of the CIAU General

Assembly are held annually in June and Semi-Annual Meetings of the Board of Directors are held in December of each year (CIAU By-Laws, 1974a: Article III).

The major policies, functions and business of the CIAU, however, are directed by two administrative arms of the Union; the Board of Directors and the Administrative Committee (Zemrau, 1974a). The Administrative Committee, comprised of a Chairman and one designated representative of each of the five Regional Associations (CIAU, 1973b:3), acts as a clearing house for much of the business which comes before the General Assembly in June and the Board of Directors in December. It is through this Committee that policies are prescribed for enactment by the Union regarding all National Championships, playing rules and regulations as well as any liaison necessary with other sports governing bodies (Zemrau, 1974a).

The Executive Director, along with his staff have been given the responsibility of managing the National Office, providing guidance and advice and disseminating pertinent information on behalf of the Union. The authority of the Executive Director, which includes carrying out the affairs of the Union as directed by the Board of Directors and the General Assembly, may exceed these basic administrative tasks, however. As stated in the CIAU Constitution and By-Laws,

> The Board of Directors may direct such of its duties and authority to the Executive Director as the Board of Directors consider in the best interest of the Union (CIAU By-Laws, 1974a: Article III; C,4).

Herein lies the basis for some conflict of authority between the collective member institutions, Directors or key committee members and the Executive Director (Zemrau, 1974b). This situation, it is suggested, might be expected of such a relatively neophyte administrative structure.

The CIAU operates on an annual budget which exceeds $150,000 (see Appendix XIII). The principle sources of revenue include Sport Canada grants, membership fees, National Championship gate receipts, sponsorships and television revenue (CIAU, 1973a: Annual Reports, 28-30). Upon an examination of the 1973 financial report of the CIAU, however, it is clear that the Union owes its financial survival, as well as its energetic and expansive National Intercollegiate Championship program to large grants from the Federal Government administered through Sports Canada. These grants included in 1972-73, $45,000 for all National Championships except football, $14,000 for salaries and travel of the national office staff as well as $3,000 for meetings of the Board of Directors (CIAU, 1973a: Annual Reports, 27-46).

The Regional Associations

Although none of the Regional Associations predates the founding of the CIAU (which itself, initially, could be termed a Regional Association), the Maritimes and Western Canada had established Intercollegiate Athletic Unions during the early part of this century. The Maritimes Intercollegiate Athletic

Union (MIAU) formally came into existance in 1910 with the Nova Scotia Universities of Dalhousie, St. Francis Xavier, Kings and Acadia along with the University of New Brunswick and Mount Allison University being the charter members (Loosemore, 1961: 10). Upon the formation of the CIAU as a national body in 1961, the MIAU, like other regional groups, substituted the word "Association" for the word "Union" in its name in keeping with the first Constitution which stated that the CIAU was a union of associations (see Appendix IX). In 1969, the MIAA changed its name to the Atlantic Intercollegiate Athletic Association (AIAA) (CIAU, 1969a).

Associations in Quebec and Ontario have undergone a number of changes and realignments of membership over the years and much of the early history of their organization, as has been outlined earlier, is linked closely with the development of the CIAU. Since 1961, however, the following changes have taken place regarding the athletic affiliations of universities and colleges in that area of Canada. The Ontario Intercollegiate Athletic Association (OIAA) was represented first at the CIAU Annual Meeting in 1962 (CIAU, 1962a) and was comprised of a number of small universities in Southwestern Ontario. Later, O-QAA, which traditionally had been dominated by the Universities of Toronto, McGill, Queen's and Western Ontario, began to accept the membership of some smaller schools that had been members of the OIAA. In 1971, though, the O-QAA and the OSt. LIAA were disbanded and two new Associations were founded to replace them; one in Ontario, the Ontario University Athletic Association (OUAA) and one in Quebec, the Quebec University Athletic Association (QUAA) (CIAU, 1971a:11).

The Western Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union was organized formally in 1920 by the Universities of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba and three years later, the University of British Columbia became a member. Originally, track and field was the most prominent sport played by conference members but in 1927, football was added to the intercollegiate program (Loosemore, 1961:10). The league remained viable throughout the Depression Era of the 1930's and during World War II, although on a somewhat restricted basis. The participation in football, in those years, may serve as an example of the interrupted status of intercollegiate athletics in Western Canada. It has been recorded that the University of Saskatchewan won four straight football titles from 1934 to 1937 and won the championship again in 1941. After a two year break in which no intercollegiate football was played, the University of Alberta won the football title in 1944 only to lose it to the University of British Columbia in 1945 (Marshall, 1960:7).

After the 1948-49 academic year, the University of British Columbia (UBC) withdrew from the WCIAU to join the Evergreen Conference composed mainly of small northwestern United States institutions. This action resulted in the collapse of the intercollegiate football program due to a lack of competition for the University of Alberta (U of A) and the University of Saskatchewan (U of S). The University of Manitoba (U of M) had not participated in football since the early 1930's (Wigmore, 1959:1).

During the ten years following 1949, the Union existed with three member universities (Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba) which participated in a number of activities such as hockey, basketball, volleyball, swimming, wrestling and cross country running (WCIAU, 1953). The University of Manitoba, however, was involved in a limited number of sports. For example, the 1953 Minutes of the WCIAU Annual Meeting report that:

> The University of Manitoba will definitely participate in the events listed below [badminton, basketball, curling and fencing for both men and women]. They will budget for and attempt to add additional activities each year (1953:2).

The key to an expanded intercollegiate program in the West, it would appear, revolved around the re-entry of UBC to the WCIAU and, in particular, it was critical that they enter into competition in football. Although no football teams were functioning in the WCIAU during the period from 1949 to 1959, the Western Canadian Intercollegiate Football Union (WCIFU) met in conjunction with the WCIAU Annual Meeting and sent delegates to Canadian Rugby Union (CRU) meetings (WCIFU, 1952, 1953). It was expressed at those meetings that the Universities of Alberta and Saskatchewan were willing to resume participation in football, but at least a three team league would be manditory before such action could be taken (WCIFU, 1952: 2). At the meeting of the WCIFU, the following motion and recommendation were recorded:

> ...that the Secretary contact the University of British Columbia in an attempt to determine any future plans which they may presently entertain in regards to their returning to WCIFU competition....W.D. Smith recommended that the meeting go on record as strongly recommending that football be returned to intercollegiate competition, and further that this matter be discussed at the proposed meeting of the Athletic Directors of the four universities concerned, to be held in conjunction with the Presidents of the four Western Universities (1953:2).

By 1955, the University of British Columbia had shown a positive response to inquiries about WCIAU membership and were attending annual meetings as non-voting members (see Appendix XIV). That year, too, Brandon College was admitted to the Union (WCIAU, 1955). The Annual Meeting of the WCIAU in 1958 accepted UBC as a member with the following motion:

> That UBC be readmitted as a member in the WCIAU with the understanding that it will participate in men's activities beginning in 1959-60 for a minimum of five (5) years (1958:2).

Football was re-instituted in 1959 and a three team league was formed with the U of A, U of S and UBC (Marshall, 1960: 7). The U of M joined the league in 1962 (WCIAU, 1962:2) after a serious controversy at the 1961 WCIAU Annual Meeting in which a motion to notify the University of Manitoba "that it is a member not in good standing" (WCIAU, 1961:4) was tabled. The debate centered around the objection by the U of M to participate in all seven compulsory sports (WCIAU, 1961:3-4). The following year, however, the status of the

University of Manitoba was clarified when:

> Dr. Kennedy [U of M Representative] stated that the University of Manitoba was prepared to fulfill all of the conditions of full membership in 1962-63, with the exception of swimming, which would be included when their new pool facilities were completed (WCIAU, 1962:2).

Association membership status was granted to the University of Saskatchewan (Regina Campus) in 1963 (WCIAA, 1963) and the University of Alberta (Calgary), later named the University of Calgary (U of C), was accepted as a full member of the Western Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Association in 1964 (WCIAA, 1964:4). By 1970, membership in the WCIAA had reached a total of ten member institutions extending from the University of Victoria to the University of Winnipeg; and Lakehead University at Thunder Bay had made application for associate membership (WCIAA, 1970:1-3).

Then in 1971, a notice of motion was presented to the CIAU Annual Meeting which stated:

> As at the conclusion of the 1971-72 season that the WCIAA will be dividing into two (2) conferences with the Alberta-Saskatchewan boundary being the division between the two conferences (CIAU, 1971a:11).

The official statement was contained in a WCIAA news release which added:

> The vast geographical area of Western Canada, coupled with expansion of affiliated schools and spiralling travel expenses, were the key factors which led to the break-up of the WCIAA (WCIAA, 1971:1).

Subsequently, constitutions and by-laws were drawn up for the Great Plains Athletic Conference (G-PAC) in October, 1971 (Edmonton Journal, October 30, 1971:15) with member schools east of the Alberta-Saskatchewan boundary and as far east as Thunder Bay, Ontario, and for the Canada West University Athletic Association (CWUAA) in November, 1971 (CWUAA, 1971) comprised of universities in Alberta and British Columbia. The University of Saskatchewan (Saskatoon), in 1972, left the G-PAC to become a full member of the CWUAA (CWUAA, 1972:2) and in 1973, the University of Winnipeg tried, unsuccessfully, to take the same action (CWUAA, 1973:5). The result of a successful defection by the University of Winnipeg, or other member institutions of G-PAC, it was suggested, would have left that organization in an untenable position (Goodwin, 1973). At the present time, discussions and negotiations between G-PAC and the CWUAA have taken place with a view to interlocking schedules and eventual amalgamation of the two leagues (CWUAA, 1974:4).

The Administrative Structure of the Canada West University Athletic Association

There are five purposes of the Canada West University Athletic Association specified in their Constitution and By-Laws. Although the basic precept is: "To organize, control and supervise intercollegiate athletics among member institutions" (CWUAA, 1972:1), the other purposes reflect a need to cooperate with the national university sports governing body, the

CIAU, and to promote inter-Association and National championships. Membership is restricted to degree granting institutions which must have an Athletic Board or corresponding body which officially represents the institution. In addition, to qualify for full membership:

> Each such institution must participate in Association competition in five men's sports (one of which must be hockey or basketball) and four women's sports, at the intercollegiate level (CWUAA, 1972:1).

The Association is directed by the Officers, the Executive Committee and the General Assembly as well as two Administrative Committees which administer inter-university competitions for the Association. The officers of the Association are comprised of the President, the Vice-President and a Secretary-Treasurer elected by the General Assembly for two year terms of office and it is these Officers who constitute the Executive Committee.

This Committee has been charged with the responsibility of dealing with Association business which requires immediate action arising between annual meetings (CWUAA, 1972:3).

The General Assembly is the legislative body of the Association and is made up of four voting representatives from each member institution--a faculty representative, the Director of Athletics and two additional representatives, one of which must be a student. The role of the General Assembly, which meets in the spring of each year at the institution of the President, is to:

> ...formulate and publish rules and regulations for the government of the Association, ...arrange for an annual audit of the accounts of the Association, and shall have final authority on all matters of concern to the Conference (CWUAA, 1972:2).

Each of the two Administrative Committees, one for men's inter-university programs and one for women's activities, is composed of two delegates per member institution. One of these delegates is a staff member (usually the Director of Athletics on the Men's Committee) and the other is normally a student. The Administrative Committees have the responsibility of developing playing rules, preparing schedules and dealing, in a general way, with all matters pertaining to inter-university athletics. All their actions, however, are subject to final approval by the General Assembly (CWUAA, 1972: 4-5).

The CWUAA has developed eligibility rules which, in some cases, are more restrictive than those outlined in CIAU By-Laws. For example, although student-athletes at CWUAA member institutions are entitled to five years of competition in intercollegiate athletics, they may be eligible in their fifth year only if they participate for the institution at which they used their fourth year of eligibility (CWUAA, 1972:7). The Administrative Committee have enacted by-laws as well, which are applicable to specific sports and deal with subjects such as transfer rules, player recruitment, scouting and professional athletes (CWUAA, 1974a). These rules are not extensive but they are specific and tend to serve the needs of the member institutions.

Due to the limited number of institutions capable of supporting a football program and because football has been played, traditionally, between the Universities of British Columbia, Alberta, Calgary, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, an atypical arrangement had to be made when the WCIAA was dissolved and the University of Manitoba became a member of G-PAC. Thus, the Western Intercollegiate Football League was formed under the following guidelines:

> The football league is to operate under a joint committee of CWUAA and G-PAC. This committee reports to both Associations and ultimate authority re disputes would rest with the President of the CWUAA. The University of Manitoba shall be subject to the Eligibility Rules of the CWUAA (CWUAA, 1974b:3).

The CWUAA has operated on an annual budget of approximately $6,000 from 1972 through the 1974 fiscal years (CWUAA, 1973; 1974c). The revenues of the Association are based primarily on annual fee assessments of $800 to each member institution while the two largest expenditures, upon examination of the current financial statement, have been duplicating services and CIAU affiliation fees. These expenditures account for 60 percent of the total debits (CWUAA, 1974c:1). It would appear that the Association is not in receipt of any revenues relative to regional championships, television contracts or sponsorships.

The Administration of Intercollegiate Athletics at the University of Alberta

By way of introduction to this section, it should be pointed out that the University of Alberta has been selected as a model upon which to base a discussion of intercollegiate athletics at the institutional level. It has been suggested in Chapter I that the U of A could act as a reference point from which the reader may draw certain parallels, comparisons or inferences. There has been no intention, however, to depict the U of A as a model institution. Rather, the basis of selection was expediency since substantial data was available readily to the author.

The University of Alberta, founded in 1906 by an act of the Alberta Legislative Assembly, is a publicly supported, coeducational institution located in Edmonton, Alberta. Classes began for forty-five undergraduates in 1908 and since that time, particularly after World War II, the University has recorded a rapid growth (U of A, 1974b:2). The enrollment for the 1973-74 academic term was 21,578 students which includes 18,507 full-time undergraduate men and women (U of A, 1973: 5-9). The academic staff members number approximately 1,800 distributed among nineteen faculties and schools (U of A, 1974b:2-23).

The administrative structure of the University consists of the Board of Governors, which has ultimate authority in the affairs of the University and the General Faculties Council, made up of elected faculty members, administrative officers and representatives of the student body. The Deans' Council acts as an advisory body to the President, the Board of Governors and the General Faculties Council. The University Senate is a large body which is representative of the citizens of Alberta and the executive officers of the University include the President, who has general supervision over the direction and operation of the institution, and three Vice-Presidents (U of A, 1974b:2-3).

The University Athletic Board (UAB) is the policy making organization which deals with matters pertaining to the intercollegiate and intramural athletic programs at the University of Alberta (U of A, 1974a:3), but the day to day business of athletics is carried out by the Division of Intercollegiate and Intramural Athletics of the Faculty of Physical Education. The supervisor of this Division is the Director of Athletics who is assisted by a number of professional personnel.

It is the Division of Athletics, too, which has been given the authority to control and expend all funds collected through student athletic fees, receipts, donations and collections (U of A, 1974a:4) and supervises the athletic facilities as well as provide much of the support staff which is integral to the functioning of the intercollegiate program. Among the facilities used by the various intercollegiate athletic teams are three gymnasia, a competitive and a training swimming pool, a football stadium, an artificial ice arena and access to a field house used for track and field activities (see Appendix XV). Maintenance, repair, capital improvements and staffing of these facilities are financed by University general funds through the Faculty of Physical Education budget and not by the student athletic fees (Moser, 1974).

Another area in which the Faculty of Physical Education has made a significant financial contribution to the intercollegiate athletic program is the provision of a number of coaches for athletic teams from among its full-time academic staff. It has been traditional at the University of Alberta, particularly among the professional staff of the Faculty of Physical Education, that coaching be considered a part of the assigned responsibility of academic staff members. In a brief submitted to the Dean of the Faculty of Physical Education in 1972, the Coaches Committee of that Faculty stated:

> It is the considered opinion of the Coaches Committee that a high quality athletic program, which includes both the Intramural and Intercollegiate teams is not only a desirable aspect of University life but a specific responsibility of the Faculty of Physical Education. It follows, therefore, that full-time academic staff should be involved in the organization and administration of Intramurals and the organization and coaching of Intercollegiate Athletics (1972:1).

Faculty members involved in coaching, it should be pointed out have received no extra pay for such duties but, rather are given "time-off" consideration in their total teaching loads. This situation may reflect a close and harmonious relationship between the physical education professional program and intercollegiate athletics at the University of Alberta (Zemrau, 1974b).

There is a considerable amount of student involvement in the control and direction of athletics at the University of Alberta and this situation would appear to be the rule among many university athletic boards in Canada. Upon investigation of nine constitutions of various university athletic advisory councils or boards (the Universities of Alberta, 1974a: British Columbia, 1956; Calgary, 1973; Carleton, no date; Dalhousie, 1971; Guelph, 1969; Manitoba, no date; Queen's, 1971; and Waterloo, 1973), it was found that in all cases, students comprised at least one half the membership of these councils. The composition of the UAB at the University of Alberta is not atypical. Of the eighteen members on the Athletic Board, ten are listed in the Constitution as students who either have been elected or appointed to various positions and at least four of the ten students represent women's athletics. Included in the elected student-members of the Board are the President of Men's Athletics, who acts as chairman at meetings and the President of Women's Athletics. The Dean of the Faculty of Physical Education and the Director of Athletics are among the academic staff members named to the Board (U of A, 1974a:1-2).

The authority invested in the University Athletic Board by its Constitution are contained in a section titled "Powers Re By-Laws", a part of which is quoted:

> The Athletic Board shall have the power to establish, organize and administer such clubs, organizations, and committees as it may deem necessary from time to time for the effective organization and functioning of student extra-curricular athletic activities (U of A, 1974a:3).

The operation of the many aspects of athletics at the University of Alberta, as specified in the UAB By-Laws is the responsibility of eight standing committees which deal with intercollegiate and intramural activities and awards for both men and women. It is the Executive Committee, however, comprised of the Director of Athletics, the Women's Athletic Director and the two elected student presidents, which has been charged with exercising the authority necessary to carry out the policies of the Board (see Appendix XVI). This Committee is responsible for acting on behalf of the Athletic Board, preparing financial budgets, and advising the Director of Athletics in matters concerning personnel, honoraria and salaries (U of A, 1974a:16).

The administration of the athletic program at the University of Alberta has required, in recent years, a budget of over $235 thousand (see Appendix XVII) based primarily upon revenue from student athletic fees of eight dollars per student. This athletic fee has been increased to fifteen dollars annually, however, by virtue of a student referendum held in

March, 1974 in which a favorable vote of 76 percent of the student electorate resulted from the request for an athletic fee increase (Cadogan, 1974; Draper, 1974; Gateway, April 2, 1974:1). Another significant revenue source for the Division of Intercollegiate and Intramural Athletics has been annual summer sports camps, in a number of activities, held at the University for young athletes. In 1973-74, the UAB and the Division realized a profit from these camps, particularly the hockey school, of $32,695. Gate receipts from the three major sports of basketball, football and hockey resulted in a revenue of $12,373 or approximately 6 percent of the total 1973-74 revenue from all sources.

The largest expenditures faced annually by the Division of Athletics have been administration, honoraria and salaries, national championship expenses, the intramural program and the costs of operating intercollegiate teams of which basketball, football and hockey expend the greatest amount. In 1973-74, for example, the three major sports spent a total of [illegible]45,865 while the intramural program required approximately $20,000 to operate. Among the most expensive aspects of all intercollegiate programs has been the cost of travel due to the large geographical area served by the Canada West University Athletic Association of which the University of Alberta is a member. Travel expenses accounted for 64 percent of the basketball budget, 50 percent of the football team's expenses and 52 percent of the hockey costs. For other sports, the percentages of budgets spent on travel is higher. Gymnastics, for example spent 75 percent of its budget travelling to meets while the men's swim team used 95 percent of its $4,270 budget on travel expenses (see Appendix XVII). With the recent increase in student athletic fees, coupled with a reorganization of the staff of the Division of Athletics, it is expected that the UAB will be operating on a budget in excess of $350 thousand in 1974-75 (see Appendix XVIII).

The purpose of this chapter has been to outline the administrative structure of intercollegiate athletics from the national to the institutional level in Canada. By way of comparison with the intercollegiate athletic organizations in the United States, it would appear that the CIAU, the Regional Associations and the individual universities of Canada have not reached the complexity of organization that has developed in the United States nor have they become involved in the expensive intercollegiate athletic programs that have been discussed in Chapter III. In particular, there would appear to be an absence of detailed and expansive legislation in the CIAU and Regional Association By-Laws dealing with eligibility, transfer of students, recruiting rules and scholarship regulations.

CHAPTER V

AN ANALYSIS OF COSTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ATHLETIC SCHOLARSHIPS

The question of the financial feasibility of operating an athletic scholarship program in Canada has been raised for many years by members of the CIAU as well as by numerous individuals including sports media personnel, university alumni and intercollegiate athletes. In an attempt to expand and clarify some of the inconsistent and conflicting information pertaining to this matter, four financial aspects have been investigated as they relate to the total athletic scholarship subject.

Initial discussion in this chapter has centered around a detailed outline of the two major types of athletic scholarships (as defined in Chapter I) in terms of unit costs and the factors contributing to their structures. The major costs associated with a standard Canadian intercollegiate athletic program have been considered next, along with the incremental expenditures resulting from the institution of grants-in-aid to athletes.

Also investigated were the athletic programs of seven universities from across Canada, with particular emphasis on the University of Alberta, in an attempt to determine realistic revenue sources and revenue potential for intercollegiate athletics in this country (see Appendix III). It is assumed here that all universities, if they are to support the additional costs involved in the establishment of a grant-in-aid program to student athletes, must determine new sources of income. Finally, all factors contributive to each of the selected athletic scholarship formats have been combined to give a composite picture of all aspects of the costs involved in intercollegiate athletics, athletic scholarship programs and related expenses as well as the administration of the total system.

The Selected Athletic Scholarship Programs

Two types of grant-in-aid formats, along with a sub-type, have been selected and defined for purposes of this study. Implementation of the All-Inclusive Athletic Scholarship would involve the expenses of tuition and fees, room and board, books and incidental expenses. This format is the basis of the maximum awards allowable by the three intercollegiate Associations in the United States as discussed in Chapter III and has been selected for this study to facilitate comparisons between existing athletic scholarship programs and one which might be implemented in Canada. The Partial Athletic Scholarship has been limited to payment of tuition and fees and a basic book allowance as arbitrarily selected by the author. Traditionally, such awards, once given to the student-athlete in his freshman year, have not been transferable to another athlete or withdrawn in subsequent years, under normal circumstances, and thus, have been awarded yearly to the initial recipient throughout his four year undergraduate career (Intercollegiate Conference, 1969: 33-34). In this study, such has been the case as it applies to these two athletic scholarship formats. The Freshman Athletic Scholarship, however, has been chosen as a modified version of the Partial Athletic Scholarship program in which tuition grants to first year student-athletes only would be awarded.

The selection of a maximum number of athletic scholarships to be given each year by an institution is difficult to ascertain. Member universities and colleges of the NCAA have been limited to a maximum of 332 awards to be in effect at any one time, 104 of which may be a new or an initial award (NCAA, 1973:58-59). New legislation has reduced that maximum by thirty awards for smaller member institutions (NCAA, 1974b:57-58). In the Canadian situation, however, a more practical total, based upon slightly inflated participation statistics has been determined. Thus, as a basis of discussion, it has been suggested that fifty (50) annual athletic scholarships be made available to student-athletes based upon a number of considerations.

The number of athletes which normally make up team rosters in what may be considered "major" intercollegiate sports have been listed in Table 2. The major sports have been defined

TABLE 2

TEAM COMPLEMENT OF ATHLETES AND NUMBER OF NEW ATHLETIC SCHOLARSHIPS AWARDED ANNUALLY PER SPORT

Sport	Team Complement	Number of New Scholarships Awarded Annually
Basketball	12	4
Football	40	11
Hockey	20	6
Swimming	15	5
Volleyball	14	4
Other Sports	120	20
Total Number of Athletes	221	
Total Number of New Scholarships Awarded Annually		50

operationally in this study as basketball, football, hockey, swimming and volleyball since, as suggested earlier, it is these sports which would appear to have the greatest revenue potential in terms of spectator support given the basic facilities, envioronmental limitations and traditions of sport at Canadian universities. It would seem logical, therefore, that these activities would receive a larger proportion of the total athletic scholarships awarded.

In effect, such a division of the available athletic scholarships would mean that 45.7 percent of the athletes on university intercollegiate teams would be recipients of 60 percent of the fifty grants available. It should be noted, too, that by selecting the arbitrary figure of 50 new athletic scholarships, no consideration has been given to the existence of "junior varsity" teams or the number of athletes involved on such teams.

Another premise upon which the specific number of scholarships have been proportioned to each of the major sports has been an attempt to make allowances for a 25 percent annual graduation of the members of each team plus a margin for normal attrition. Thus, a football team, for example, with a total roster of 40 players could be expected to lose 10 or 11 players per year through graduation, withdrawal from university, lack of interest in the game or academic failure. The assumption here, of course, is that athletes would be eligible for these athletic scholarships for a maximum of four years only and therefore, the number of new athletic scholarships awarded annually has been selected to insure that all members of teams participating in the major sports would be in receipt of athletic grants-in-aid.

Of the total number of athletes participating in all other sports, however, 67 percent would receive athletic scholarships under this scheme. Based on the rationale discussed earlier, this procedure would seem to be logical and practical and not unlike that practiced in the United States where the disparity between major and minor sports has been greater (see Table 1). A possible solution to such numerical inequality could be found in the decision of an institution or league to de-emphasize certain activities or offer no athletic scholarships to participants of some sports. Another arrangement would be to split the dollar value of one athletic scholarship among two or more students. This practice has been permissible in the United States under NCAA By-Laws:

> With respect to sports other than football or basketball, a member institution... may administer such awards to any number of recipients on the basis of value (equivalency) so long as the total dollar amount expended does not exceed the value of "commonly accepted educational expenses" at that institution multiplied by the number of maximum awards permitted for the particular sport (NCAA, 1974b:60).

It should be pointed out that the total number of athletes, as tabulated in Table 2, who might be participants in an intercollegiate program at any CIAU member institution has been based on participation figures at the University of Alberta for the 1973-74 season (see Appendix XIX). This total, or any components thereof, may fluctuate from one university to another across Canada, but it is felt that the listed 221 athletes is a representative number and is comparable to available statistics from a number of similar institutions in the United States (Raiborn, 1970:80 83).

The unit cost of the components of the various athletic scholarship formats has been ascertained from University of Alberta calendar information as published by the Registrar's Office of that institution. Tuition fees totaling $456 for most full-time undergraduate students, are comprised of instruction fees and general fees which include assessments by the Students' Union, the University Athletic Board and the University Health Service. The instruction fee for all faculties except Engineering, Dentistry and Medicine is published as $200 for each term (four months) of the two term Winter Session (September through April). The charge to Engineering students is $250 per term, while the Dentistry and Medicine Faculties have charged $300 per term. Since the number of students who might enrol in these faculties, in proportion to all others, would be minimal, the instruction fee of $400 for the eight month Winter Session has been selected as the basis of the tuition and fees cost. Other items which make up the total cost of tuition for a Winter Session include Students' Union fees, $31; athletic fees, $15; and University Health Service fees, $10 (U of A, 1974c: 15.2.7).

Room and board costs selected for this study have been based on a double occupancy rate of rooms provided for all students by a university residence service. The University of Alberta Housing and Food Services has offered students this type of facility at $936 for the full eight month session (U of A, 1974c:18.2.6). The cost of books and supplies, it is suggested in a booklet for prospective U of A students, would be $150 to $200 depending upon the academic program of the student (U of A, 1974b:28). An average cost of $175 has been selected, for purposes of this study, as the expenses incurred for books and supplies.

It is possible that the "incidental expenses" component of the "full-ride" athletic scholarship, which is limited to fifteen dollars per month, has become obsolete in terms of its intended and real value to the recipient athlete (Raiborn, 1970:97). As initially conceived, incidental expenses were made available to assist the athlete with laundry costs and other minor personal expenses. The Big Ten Conference has not included this item in its athletic scholarship award because it was felt that the amount was so insignificant as a financial assistance that it was considered degrading to offer it to the athlete (Dewey, 1969). Nevertheless, incidental expenses amounting to $120 per year have been included as a component of the All-Inclusive Athletic Scholarship format, for purposes of this study, because of its inclusion in most athletic scholarships given in United States institutions.

The unit costs and total expenses involved in the establishment of an All-Inclusive Athletic Scholarship program have been tabulated in Table 3. The total unit cost of one athletic scholarship in this category, i.e. $1,687, is not at variance significantly with the unit cost of a similar award in the United States for a state resident recipient (Raiborn, 1970:80). The total expense of fifty athletic scholarships would be $84,350.

TABLE 3

UNIT COST AND TOTAL EXPENSES OF THE COMPONENTS OF THE ALL-INCLUSIVE ATHLETIC SCHOLARSHIP BASED ON FIFTY AWARDS ANNUALLY

Components	Unit Cost	Total Expense
Tuition and fees	$456	$22,800
Room and board	936	46,800
Books and supplies	175	8,750
Incidental Expenses	120	6,000
Total Unit Costs	$1,687	
Total Expenses		$84,350

By instituting a Partial Athletic Scholarship program, the total expenses involved in the scholarships would be reduced by 62 percent when compared to the All-Inclusive format. The components of the reduced plan as shown in Table 4 have been selected arbitrarily with the intention of providing a significantly reduced alternative format which would allow realistic comparisons between one scholarship plan and another.

TABLE 4

UNIT COST AND TOTAL EXPENSES OF THE COMPONENTS OF THE PARTIAL ATHLETIC SCHOLARSHIP BASED ON FIFTY AWARDS ANNUALLY

Components	Unit Cost	Total Expense
Tuition and fees	$456	$22,800
Books and supplies	175	8,750
Total Unit Costs	$631	
Total Expenses		$31,550

The unit cost and total expenses of instituting a Freshman Athletic Scholarship program have been presented in Table 5. Here, the single component of tuition and fees has been selected resulting in a unit cost of $456 and a total expense of $22,800 for fifty awards.

TABLE 5

UNIT COST AND TOTAL EXPENSES OF THE FRESHMAN ATHLETIC SCHOLARSHIP BASED ON FIFTY AWARDS ANNUALLY

Components	Unit Cost	Total Expense
Tuition and Fees	$456	$22,800

As a means of implementing either of the two types of athletic scholarship programs, it is suggested that the total number of awards made be distributed over a four-year period. Thus, if fifty new scholarships were awarded each year along with maintenance of all previous awards, the financial burden to the institution may be more feasible. Table 6 represents a summary of the total expenses of establishing all the suggested athletic scholarship formats on an annual basis over four years.

TABLE 6

PROJECTED TOTAL EXPENSES OF INSTITUTING VARIOUS ATHLETIC SCHOLARSHIP FORMATS ON A YEARLY BASIS OVER A FOUR YEAR PERIOD

Format of Athletic Scholarship	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
All-Inclusive Scholarship	$84,350	$168,700	$253,050	$337,400
Partial Scholarship	31,550	63,100	94,650	126,200
Freshman Scholarship	22,800	22,800	22,800	22,800

At the end of that period, all athletes participating in the major sports would be receiving athletic grants-in-aid along with many of the athletes in other intercollegiate sports who would be receiving partial or maximum grants. The total number of athletes on a scholarship program by that time would be two hundred. In the case of the Freshman Athletic Scholarship, the initial cost of this program in the first year would not increase in subsequent years since the scholarship would be given to freshmen only for the duration of one year.

A Projected Cost Analysis of Major and Associated Expenses

The introductory part of this chapter outlined the expenses related specifically to various types of grant-in-aid programs but there are other important costs besides these which must be considered if a composite study is to be made of the financial feasibility of instituting athletic scholarships in Canadian universities. Much speculation can be made concerning the actual amount involved in major and associated intercollegiate athletics costs, but it can be stated with certainty that such costs would increase significantly if universities were to implement a scholarship program which would mark a considerable digression from what has been intercollegiate athletic policy in Canada since Confederation.

For purposes of this study, the major costs intrinsic to this augmented athletic program include all expenses linked directly to intercollegiate athletics such as cost of uniforms, equipment, supplies and travel along with coaches salaries and recruiting expenses. Associated costs, on the other hand, are those administrative costs at the national, conference and institutional level required to maintain professional personnel and support staff commensurate with a well promoted and supervised intercollegiate athletic program.

As reported in Chapter II, Raiborn has defined five homogeneous classifications of NCAA universities and colleges involved in his study (1970:2), but the statistics which were gathered relevant to Class B institutions would appear to parallel most closely to projected fiscal affairs of Canadian universities involved in an athletic scholarship program. Raiborn's second classification included:

> ... institutions in College Division I as determined by the NCAA College Football Committee. The distinction between Classes A and B lies in the relative strength of scheduled football opponents (1970:2).

Thus, many of the comparisons made between this study and that of Raiborn about the various components and items related to athletic scholarship expenses will utilize the statistics of Class B respondents to Raiborn's survey where applicable.

The 1973-74 University of Alberta Division of Athletics Statement of Revenue and Expenses (see Appendix XVII) will form the basis of support for athletic program costs in this study. It should be noted, however, that upon the establishment of an athletic scholarship program at the U of A, travel costs, in particular, would increase significantly since most teams carry restricted rosters when visiting other campuses. At the present time, the football team must travel with a player complement of 28 and the basketball team, for away games, may not dress more than ten players (CWUAA, 1974b:1,3). It is assumed, therefore, as a reflection of increased emphasis on intercollegiate competition, that the size of all major sport travelling teams would be increased under these circumstances and this increase has been shown under team travel expenses in Table 7.

TABLE 7

PRINCIPAL EXPENSES OF INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETICS AS CLASSIFIED BY SPORT FOR THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

Fiscal Year 1973-74

Sport	Equipment and Supplies	Travel	Total
Basketball	$4,395	$11,431	$15,826
Football	9,535	11,542	21,077
Hockey	9,021	8,250	17,271
Swimming	280	4,655	4,935
Volleyball	551	2,988	3,539
Other Sports	7,474	27,418	34,892
Totals	$31,256	$66,284	$97,540

Although the total amount expended on men's intercollegiate athletics has been listed as $97,540, two other expense items must be considered since they affect the total revenue available to the intercollegiate program. These two significant expense categories, as shown in Table 8, are intramural athletics and women's intercollegiate athletics which accounted for expenses totaling $40,961.97 at the University of Alberta in 1973-74.

TABLE 8

EXPENSES OF ALL INTERCOLLEGIATE AND INTRAMURAL ATHLETICS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

Fiscal Year 1973-74

Expense Category	Total Expense
Men's Intercollegiate Athletics	$97,540
Women's Intercollegiate Athletics	21,053
Intramural Athletics	19,909
Total	$138,502

A distinction has been made, at this point, between the expenses involved in the two major types of athletic scholarship programs, i.e., the All-Inclusive and Partial, and the format designated for first year athletes. It is felt that the Freshman Athletic Scholarship structure could be operated at a reduced total cost, especially in the areas of salaries, recruiting expenses and, to a lesser degree, in the area of administration. No distinction in major and associated costs has been made between the All-Inclusive and Partial grant-in-aid programs because, it is felt, a committment to the institution of either format would require similar administration, recruiting and coaching expenditures.

It is assumed that if athletic scholarships were to be instituted in Canadian universities, the role of the coaches would be changed and a larger proportion of his working day would be required to be devoted to coaching, recruiting and the promotion of his particular sport. No longer would faculties of physical education or other university teaching departments be willing to pay a coach's salary if the return on such an investment, in terms of services rendered, would be minimal. Table 9 sets out projected salaries, wages and fringe benefits specifically for coaches and assistant coaches of the major sports with an additional sum allocated for other sports. In the case of the Freshman program, it is suggested that the balance of the salaries for the coaches could be supplemented by wages from other university departments in payment for the performance of teaching duties. The assumption here is that this program would not require a coach to make an absolute committment to the intercollegiate athletic program.

The total expenses of salaries and wages for the coaching staff of an athletic department involved in a major athletic

TABLE 9

SALARIES, WAGES AND FRINGE BENEFITS FOR COACHES WITH CLASSIFICATION BY SPORT AS RELATED TO THE ALL-INCLUSIVE, PARTIAL AND FRESHMAN ATHLETIC SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAMS

Salaried Positions Classified by Sport	All-Inclusive and Partial Scholarship	Freshman Scholarship
Basketball		
Head Coach	$15,000	$5,000
Assist. Coach (1)	8,000	2,000
Football		
Head Coach	15,000	5,000
Assist. Coach (4)	32,000	8,000
Hockey		
Head Coach	15,000	5,000
Assist. Coach (1)	8,000	2,000
Swimming		
Head Coach	15,000	5,000
Assist. Coach (1)	8,000	2,000
Volleyball		
Head Coach	15,000	5,000
Assist. Coach (1)	8,000	2,000
Other Sports	24,000	8,000
Sub Totals	$155,000	$49,000
Add 15% Labor Burden	23,250	7,350
Totals of Salaries, Wages and Fringe Benefits	$178,250	$56,350

scholarship program has been calculated at $178,250 which includes a fifteen percent surcharge on the basic salaries for fringe benefits commonly termed "labor burden". Labor burden has been defined as the salary overhead, above the basic salary, such as unemployment insurance, Canada Pension and medical benefits. This cost may vary from 15 to 19 percent of basic salaries in business and industry (Donlevy, R.G., 1974).

In comparison to available information pertaining to salary expenditures in United States institutions, these total salaries and wages are at variance to some degree. The NCAA Class A schools which were surveyed in the Raiborn study, spent an average of $184,000 in 1969 on salaries for 22 coaches, 15 of whom were employed in that capacity full-time (Raiborn, 1970:67-69). Salary expenses in this study have been calculated on the basis of thirteen coaches of major sports plus coaching personnel for an additional twelve activities which may account for the discrepancies between the two studies. Head coach salaries have been calculated on the basis of a professional wage commensurate with the qualifications required of full-time members of a university faculty who possess advanced academic degrees, experience and who may have tenure. The average per capita salary of coaches in 1969 surveyed in the Raiborn study, on the other hand, was $8.4 thousand for Class A schools and

$5.4 thousand for Class B institutions (1970:68). Raiborn goes on to state, however, that:

> The per capita expense computed from average total salaries and average number of coaching personnel is not fairly indicative of the salary scale typical of each respondent category. Since half-time coaches and coaches with less than half-time status are included in average number of coaches, the per capita salary amounts would be larger if conversion of these data to a full-time equivalent basis were possible (1970:68).

Additional comparisons of data by individual sport between this study and that of Raiborn's would tend to varify more specifically the suggested expenditures in Table 9. Average total coaches' salaries in football and basketball, for example, are listed by Raiborn as $82 thousand and $20 thousand respectively for all respondents (1970:73). While football coaches' salaries may be lower in this study, the basketball totals are relatively proximal. The variation in total expenditures in this area would appear to be attributed to salary differences of assistant or part-time coaches and the general emphasis or de-emphasis of specific sports.

It is accepted among large businesses which actively recruit new professional personnel that up to $800 may be expended for each new employee who actually is hired (Donlevy, R.G., 1970). Using this theorem as a basic premise, it has been suggested that a similar amount be budgeted as recruiting expenses for each All-Inclusive and Partial scholarship given to athletes in the major sports. The basic cost of

$300 for each grant-in-aid in the Freshman program has been selected arbitrarily with an additional sum given to other sports in each format. Specific recruiting expenses by sport have been presented in Table 10.

TABLE 10

RECRUITING EXPENSES WITH SUBCLASSIFICATION BY SPORT AS RELATED TO THE ALL-INCLUSIVE, PARTIAL AND FRESHMAN ATHLETIC SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAMS

Recruiting Expenses Classified by Sport	All-Inclusive and Partial Scholarships	Freshman Scholarship
Basketball	$3,200	$1,200
Football	8,800	3,300
Hockey	4,800	1,800
Swimming	4,000	1,500
Volleyball	3,200	1,200
Other Sports	5,000	2,000
Totals	$29,000	$11,000

The direct expenses involved in recruiting athletes include travel costs by coaches or other institutional representatives to meet prospective athletes or see them compete and the costs of visitations of student-athletes to host campuses. In compiling the totals listed in Table 10, the assumption has been made that unlimited recruiting boundaries would exist for each member institution involved in an athletic scholarship program. An outstanding athlete in Newfoundland, for example, could be recruited by the University of Victoria given the necessary funds since each university would want access to the best athletes in Canada or, possibly, North America.

The total recruiting expense of $29 thousand falls within the range of a similar expense category presented by Raiborn. For all respondents in his study of American universities and colleges, average recruiting expenses increased from $18 thousand in 1965 to $30 thousand in fiscal year 1969 (1970: 91). It would appear, however, that a large proportion of those averages were attributable to the amounts expended by Class A schools. As Raiborn points out:

> Active recruiting and direct expenses of visiting athletes were more material to Class A respondents than to other institutions. Average recruiting expenses in Class A rose to $46 thousand in 1969 as compared with $28 thousand in 1965.... The average Class A respondent recruited prospective athletes more actively than other institutional groups, and this fact alone substantially explains the expense differences among classes. Recruiting expenses also depend upon the number of contacts made with each prospective athlete and whether campus visitation is the primary type of contact (1970:91-92).

When recruiting expenses are considered in the Canadian context, total amounts would be dependent upon the specific restrictions which individual Associations and the CIAU might legislate to control recruiting practices.

The administration costs of the athletic program at a prototype university, namely the University of Alberta, have been presented in Table 11 on a comparative basis of 1973-74 expenses and projected expenses of the athletic scholarship formats proposed in this study. It is clear, upon inspection of the various items listed, that the expenses involved in the administration of grant-in-aid programs would be considerably larger than exist at present. Among the individual expense classifications, the rise of 310 percent in salary costs illustrates the most dramatic increase. It is expected, although the position is speculative, that if an athletic scholarship program was introduced at the University of Alberta, for example, payment of salaries would become the responsibility of the Division of Athletics based upon direct revenue sources rather than through the present procedure by which most of these salaries are included in the budget of the Faculty of Physical Education, Dean's Account.

Other significant increases in the administration expenses of the Division of Athletics would include publicity, advertising and public relations; telephone, telex and postage

TABLE 11

COMPARATIVE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES CLASSIFIED BY OBJECT AS RELATED TO THE ALL-INCLUSIVE, PARTIAL AND FRESHMAN ATHLETIC SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAMS

Expense Classification	1973-74 Expenses	All-Inclusive and Partial Scholarship	Freshman Scholarship
Salaries and Wages			
Athletic Director	Information not Available	$20,000	$20,000
Assist. Athletic Director		15,000	15,000
Women's Athletic Director		12,000	12,000
Intramural Athletic Director		15,000	15,000
Business Manager		12,000	12,000
Accountant		12,000	12,000
Athletic Therapist		15,000	15,000
Secretaries		25,000	25,000
Sub totals salaries	$34,119	$126,000	$126,000
Add 15% Labor Burden	1,190	18,900	18,900
Totals, salaries, wages and fringe benefits	$35,309	$144,900	$144,900
Honoraria			
Medical doctor		3,000	1,500
Assist. Athletic Therapist		4,000	2,000
Equipment Managers		2,000	1,000
Office Supplies and Equipment	2,809	2,000	4,000
Training room supplies	4,465	7,000	5,000
Telephone, telex, postage	5,528	10,000	5,000
Publicity, advertising and public relations	5,725	10,000	5,000
Printing and publications	200	10,000	5,000

(Continued on Next Page)

TABLE II (Continued)

Expense Classification	1973-74 Expenses	All-Inclusive and Partial Scholarship	Freshman Scholarship
Band and cheerleaders		5,000	2,000
National Championship fund	4,000	10,000	5,000
Rent payment for facilities		10,000	3,000
Awards and banquets	4,078	5,000	5,000
Equipment repair, cleaning and laundry	419	1,000	1,000
Subscriptions and memberships	481	500	500
Building expenses and grounds maintenance		30,000	20,000
Contingencies and miscellaneous	3,288	3,000	1,000
CIAU membership assessment and participation fees	600	3,326	1,700
Conference membership assessment and participation fees	800	8,850	4,000
Totals of institutional Administrative Expenses	$67,702	$274,576	$218,600

(which may reflect increased recruiting activity), as well as printing and publications. Rent payment for facilities, it is suggested, would become a consequential expense item since many universities in Canada would require large urban or municipal sports facilities, rather than those on campus, in which to hold major athletic events. Building expenses and grounds maintenance have been presented as an expense item of $30 thousand even though, at present, such expenses have been absorbed by the Department of Physical Plant at the University of Alberta (Moser, 1974). Raiborn has shown an average expense in this area of $36 thousand in 1969 for all institutions which he surveyed (1970:40).

The rationale for the considerable differences between 1973-74 actual costs and projected athletic scholarship program costs of administration shown in Table 11 can be summarized, generally, on the basis of the following assumptions. In order to create the revenue necessary to implement either an All-Inclusive and Partial Athletic Scholarship system or a Freshman format, public interest and support must be fostered. To generate this support, substantial increases in human and financial resources, particularly in the areas of publicity and public relations, must be expended if a change in attendance patterns which exist at present at the intercollegiate level of athletics is to be expected. The cost increases in a number of expense classifications as well as the inclusion of new items such as cheerleading and band expenses, reflect this premise.

There is not a significantly great difference between the total cost of the Freshman athletic scholarship program and that of the All-Inclusive and Partial grant-in-aid schemes, in fact only a 25.6 percent increase is shown. It would be reasonable to suggest that implementation of a Freshman athletic scholarship program could be accommodated within the financial frame-work of the present structure of the Division of Athletics at the University of Alberta with minor increases of expenses in specific areas such as staff, publicity, advertizing and public relations. The contention of the author, however, is that establishment of any type of scholarship plan, whether extensive or restrictive, would necessitate large scale expense increases in a number of areas of the total intercollegiate athletic program, only one of which would be athletic administration.

Two important expense items have not been dealt with in this study; capital expenditures and guarantees and options. Capital expenditures and valuation of plant facilities, as well as methods of financing construction, maintenance and debt service charges have been left to the realm of the university general fund and have not been included in the athletic financial structure. Of interest, however, might be Raiborn's findings in this matter:

> For all respondents, the average valuation of plant facilities used in intercollegiate athletics increased from $1.8 million at the end of fiscal year 1960 to $3.5 million at the end of fiscal year 1969. Average valuations for government supported institutions were consistently greater than comparable measures for privately financed respondents (1970:58).

Guarantees and options have been defined as all monies paid under game contracts to opposing teams and are considered to be a part of total expenses each year. These expenses for major NCAA schools amounted to $247 thousand in 1969 according to Raiborn's study (1970:35-39). Instead of attempting to speculate on the amount of such an expense item, it has been assumed that most institutions would rely upon home-and-home arrangements in dividing gate receipts as has been the case for most smaller institutions in the United States (Raiborn, 1970:35-37).

The present organization and structure of the Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union has been discussed at length in Chapter IV but it is suggested that fundamental changes involving considerable expansion would have to take place in the CIAU if an athletic grant-in-aid program was established in Canada. As has been the case in the United States (see Chapter III), the CIAU would be preoccupied with formulating legislation to control recruiting and other matters related to athletic scholarships, enforcing these by-laws and promoting intercollegiate athletics in an effort to generate required revenues.

The comparisons between the itemized 1973-74 CIAU expenses (see Appendix XX) and the projected increases akin to a national athletic scholarship program have been presented in Table 12. These comparisons suggest that considerable increases would be required primarily in the areas of national office staff, publications, publicity and public relations.

The responsibilities of additional CIAU staff, under the projected structure, would be focused in two categories:

enforcement of athletic scholarship related by-laws (the responsibility of one of the Assistant Executive Directors); and the promotion of intercollegiate athletics on a national scale which would be the task of the Director of Public Relations. Added to these positions would be a Controller and four secretaries which would mean a total of six professional employees directing the affairs of the CIAU from its National Office. This would seem to be a reasonable projection when compared to the NCAA total of thirty-two professional officers operating a National Office and three Service Bureaus (NCAA, 1974:116-117).

Although a number of other items have shown a marked increase under "Projected Expenses", some items, such as publicity and public relations have not been listed as an expense category in the 1973-74 CIAU financial statement (see Appendix XX). These costs, which have not been large, have been absorbed into other expenditures such as "National Championships" and "Office and Miscellaneous". Other items have been omitted under both headings because the CIAU is housed and partially funded by the Federal Government through the Sports Administrative Center Corporation located in Ottawa, Ontario. At this Center, many services integral to the operation of a sports governing body are provided such as stenographic pools, translation services, office furniture, utilities, and postage (Steward, 1973:2-7).

TABLE 12

COMPARATIVE CANADIAN INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETIC UNION NATIONAL OFFICE EXPENSES CLASSIFIED BY OBJECT AND RELATED TO AN ATHLETIC SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

Expense Classification	1973-74 Expenses	Projected Expenses
Salaries and Wages		
Executive Director	Information not Available	$25,000
Assist. Executive Director		20,000
Assist. Executive Director		15,000
Director of Public Relations		15,000
Controller		12,000
Executive Assistant		10,000
Secretaries (4)		25,000
Sub totals of salaries	$39,805	$122,000
Add 15% Labor burden	3,296	18,300
Totals of Salaries, Wages and Fringe Benefits	$43,101	$140,300
Office rent	1,601	1,600
Annual capital expenditure	-	1,600
Office supplies and equipment	11,774	20,000
Annual and General Meetings	3,801	5,000
Publications	1,696	15,000
Staff Travel	10,403	22,000
National Championships	43,714	60,000
Sponsorship and activities	8,761	10,000
Publicity and public relations	-	10,000
Total expenses	$124,851	$285,500
Less 1973-74 CIAU Revenue excluding membership fees	$112,651	$112,651
Net Expenses	$ 12,200	$172,849
Membership fee assessment (one-forty ninth of total expenses)	$ 249*	$ 3,326

*Does not include participation fees

The percentage increase of total projected expenses amounting to 129 percent over 1973-74 expenses, are reflected in the substantially increased membership fee of $3,326 which each of the 49 member institutions would be required to pay to maintain the staff and services of the National Office. This fee, however, could be higher for schools which become more heavily involved in CIAU activities at the National Championship level in major sports in particular. For example, of the total CIAU membership, just 53 percent or 26 universities compete in all major sports leading to National Championships (see Appendix XI). It would seem logical that membership fees would be charged on a pro rata participation basis and the larger institutions would bear a significant proportion of the $285,500 total expenses. The 1973-74 fee assessment of $249 has not been shown in Table 11 but rather, the real CIAU membership fee payed by the University of Alberta that fiscal year has included a participation fee which accounts for the discrepancy between those entries in Table 11 and Table 12.

Comparisons between recent financial statements of the CIAU or projected expenses as outlined in Table 12 and available NCAA Treasurer's Reports would appear to be of little value in terms of varifying specific future administrative costs of the CIAU. The financial resources of the NCAA are, at present, so much greater than those of the CIAU that synonymity becomes distorted somewhat when analogies are attempted. For example, total general expenses of the NCAA in 1973-74 fiscal year were over $1.5 million, half of which was classified as general administration expense (NCAA, 1974b: 167-169). The $125 thousand listed as the total expenses of the CIAU for the same period represents a modest 8.3 percent of the NCAA total. General income for the NCAA in 1973-74 fiscal year was shown to be $1.6 million based on revenue from membership (5.3 percent), meets and tournaments (68.6 percent) and television assessments (23.4 percent) as well as royalties and investment income (NCAA, 1974b:167). Thus, if the CIAU, under an expansive athletic scholarship program, planned to reduce the high costs of membership, new revenue sources would have to be generated particularly in the area of National Championships, which are, in effect, the saleable product of the CIAU. To this extent, the financial structure of the NCAA becomes relevant to the CIAU and may justify the substantial projected expenses in items related to the publicity and promotion of intercollegiate athletics.

As early as 1968, some regional intercollegiate athletic associations had been considering the possibility of establishing the office of a Conference or Association Commissioner (Hayes, et al., 1969). In a WCIAA Commissioner Report, Kadatz and Zemrau stated that:

> It is the opinion of the Committee that the size of our Association now necessitates the creation of such an office -- if not on a full-time basis, then most certainly on a part-time basis. The administrative workload of our President, Secretary-Treasurer and Committee Chairmen now far exceeds what should be legitimately demanded by the Association. Further, it is clear that the number of cases of eligibility and other operating problems being presented to the President and Board of Governors should, and could be, greatly reduced if they were first reviewed by a Commissioner's Office (1970:1).

With the development of an athletic scholarship program in Canada, the need for full-time Association Commissioners as well as a support staff would be more critical. The administrative roles of the personnel at this level of intercollegiate athletics would be two-fold, primarily. First, they would have to uphold and enforce the athletic scholarship recruiting and eligibility regulations of the Association and secondly, be required to provide extensive sports information to the media, the public and member institutions concerning conference activities. In addition, a liaison function with other associations and the CIAU would be necessary. The projected costs of establishing such an Association Commissioner's Office have been presented in Table 13.

The salaries of the Commissioner and the Sports Information Director have been established at a level which might attract the most qualified applicants. The Commissioner in particular should be a person who possesses the necessary experience and academic qualifications to make his position authoritatively viable.

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TABLE 13

INTERCOLLEGIATE REGIONAL ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION OFFICE EXPENSES CLASSIFIED BY OBJECT AND RELATED TO AN ATHLETIC SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

Expense Classification	Projected Expenses
Salaries and Wages	
Commissioner	$18,000
Sports Information Director	12,000
Secretary	8,000
Sub total of salaries	$38,000
Add 15% labor burden	5,700
Total of salaries, wages and fringe benefits	$43,700
Office rent (900 sq. ft. @$7.00)	6,300
Office supplies and equipment	5,000
Annual capital expenditures	1,000
Telephone, telex and postage	5,000
Printing and publications	3,000
Publicity and public relations	5,000
Annual and General meetings	2,000
Staff travel	8,000
Regional Championships	8,000
Trophies and awards	1,000
Subscriptions and memberships	500
Total Expense	$88,500
Membership fee assessment (one-tenth of total expense)	$ 8,850

The item of office rent amounting to $6,300 has reflected an annual expense based upon 900 square feet of floor space at a common rate of $7.00 per square foot (Edmonton Journal, November 9, 1974:98). Capital expenditures of $1,000 include a $5,000 total cost of office furniture amortized at 20 percent over five years through a leasing procedure to gradually extinguish the expenses of desks, filing cabinets, typewriters duplicating equipment and other office hardware. These expenses could be reduced, however, if the Association office was located on the campus of one of the member universities and, as a service, the institution provided office space and furniture to the Association.

As was the case with CIAU and institutional administrative expenses outlined in Tables 11 and 12, printing and related promotional expenses have been selected arbitrarily by the author. These figures manifest expanded public relations activity on behalf of the Association in order to increase revenue through intercollegiate athletics. Because regional Associations in the West and Maritimes of Canada transect provincial boundaries, revenue sources, outside of membership fees and regional championships, must be considered restrictive. While the Federal Government makes significant financial contributions to the CIAU in terms of administrative assistance and National Championship competitions, it does not follow that governments, either Federal or Provincial, would be willing to support regional Associations in the same manner.

Principal Revenue Sources and Revenue Potential for Athletics at Canadian Universities

At the outset, the terms "revenue" and "revenue sources" should be defined. It has been stated that revenue is a term that generally describes the gross income and certain other receipts collected by an organization, or gross income earned through the process of providing goods and services for a fee. Revenue sources, on the other hand, are identified as the activities that generate gross income as well as the organizations or persons who contribute these receipts (Raiborn, 1970:4).

In an attempt to add scope to this study in the area of athletic revenue sources, eight Canadian universities were surveyed, two from each regional Association, in order to acquire information about student enrollment, student athletic fees, ticket sales, stadia capacities and athletic event attendance (see Appendix III). These schools were selected arbitrarily as representative institutions in the four Canadian intercollegiate regions. Of the eight institutions questioned, one did not reply and the information from another was incomplete and, therefore, not used. A third respondent, Dalhousie University, supplied partial data only and has not been included in all aspects of the compiled results.

The principal revenue sources for athletics at five Canadian universities have been tabulated in Table 14. Of particular significance is the variance of student athletic fees among

TABLE 14

PRINCIPAL REVENUE SOURCES FOR ATHLETICS AT SELECTED CANADIAN UNIVERSITIES

Fiscal Year 1973-74

Revenue Source	Alberta	Bishop's	Loyola	Western Ontario	Wilfred Laurier
Student Athletic Fee					
Number of Students	18,750	900	8,000	16,000	2,300
Athletic fee	$8	$50	$17	$26	$25
Total athletic fee revenue	$150,070	$45,000	$136,000	$416,000	$57,500
Gate receipts	12,373	2,500	6,644	24,000	3,300
Summer sports camps	32,700	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Facility rental	No Report	9,000	45,000	43,000	No Report
Other Sources	8,853	No Report	20,000	1,200	500
Total athletic revenue	$203,998	$56,500	$207,644	$484,200	$61,300

the institutions surveyed. Dalhousie University, which is not reported in this table, assesses no athletic fee from its seven thousand students while Bishop's University has been forced to require fifty dollars from its small student body in order to operate a relatively large scale intercollegiate athletic program.

Gate receipts, it would appear, have contributed in only a minor way to the total athletic revenue of the schools contacted except in the cases of the Universities of Alberta and Western Ontario. This may be due, in part, to the policy of not charging students admission to athletic events. Among those institutions surveyed, none charged for admission of students except the University of Western Ontario which sold student tickets to hockey and basketball games at twenty-five cents each. Facility rental has been an integral fiscal factor at both Loyola University and the University of Western Ontario, while the University of Alberta has utilized, as a revenue source, the concept of Summer Sports Camps in a variety of activities for young boys and girls between the ages of eight and eighteen. The $20 thousand revenue listed by Loyola University, under other sources, includes high school and evening division athletic fees as well as unspecified donations.

The causes of low revenue from gate receipts, aside from the factors discussed above, become apparent from the summary of attendance statistics for basketball, football and hockey provided in Table 15. It is suggested that, of the universities listed, only three institutions have basketball gymnasia capacities which could be termed adequate for producing revenue from ticket sales. It should be noted, however, that Bishop's University will have access to a new complex in 1975 which will accommodate 2,000 basketball spectators. Hockey arena seating capacities tend to be more adequate from a revenue source point of view, but football facilities, except for the University of Western Ontario, appear to lack the size necessary to provide the opportunity for a viable revenue source in view of the restricted number of home games played each season. An

TABLE 15

CAPACITIES AND UTILIZATION OF ATHLETIC FACILITIES IN BASKETBALL, FOOTBALL AND HOCKEY AT SELECTED CANADIAN UNIVERSITIES

Fiscal Year 1973-74

Selected Sports	Alberta	Bishop's	Dalhousie	Loyola	Western Ontario	Wilfred Laurier
Basketball						
Gymnasium capacity	2,750	300	600	800	3,000	2,500
Number of home games	15	15	8	14	9	12
Average attendance	2,533	300	No Report	137	110	1,000
Percent capacity	91%	100%	-	17%	3%	40%
Football						
Stadium capacity	6,000	2,000	5,000	500	12,000	3,000
Number of home games	5	3	3	3	4	4
Average attendance	5,800	1,170	No Report	167	8,750	2,000
Percent capacity	97%	59%	-	33%	73%	67%
Hockey						
Arena capacity	2,750	1,200	2,000	1,000	3,800	6,500
Number of home games	17	15	15	12	8	12
Average attendance	2,059	600	No Report	200	650	4,000
Percent capacity	75%	50%	-	20%	17%	62%

accompanying factor, however, has been the apparent non-support of spectators regardless of facility seating capacity.

Based upon the experiences of United States institutions, insufficient seating capacities and less than full attendance for football games in particular, would appear to be a serious shortcoming in any intercollegiate athletic program. Raiborn has reported that, in 1969, Class A schools received 68 percent and Class B institutions 34 percent of their total revenue from football. Basketball also contributed substantial revenues to intercollegiate athletics, accounting for nine percent and 20 percent for Classes A and B respectively in the same year (1970:13-15).

The data presented in Table 16 provides a comparison between the 1969 mean revenue of 277 United States institutions, large and small, and the University of Alberta. Significant in this table are the specific revenue sources exploited by the American schools and the relationship of each revenue item to the total revenues in both cases.

It is reasonable to speculate that if the University of Alberta chose to realize greater total revenue for intercollegiate athletics as a means of supporting an athletic scholarship program, ticket sales would have to replace, on a percentage basis, student athletic fees as the dominant source of income. This does not imply a dollar value reduction in athletic fee assessment but, rather, a monetary increase in revenue from spectator

TABLE 16

COMPARATIVE REVENUE SOURCES AND PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL REVENUES OF SELECTED UNITED STATES UNIVERSITIES AND THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

Revenue Source	All Raiborn Study Respondents, 1968-69[1]		University of Alberta, 1973-74	
	Mean Revenue	Percent	Revenue	Percent
Total ticket sales	$161,800	15.1%	$ 19,393	9.5%
Student activity admissions	74,400	7.0	-	-
Student athletic fee	74,400	7.0	150,070	73.6
Guarantees and options	47,000	4.4	-	-
Alumni contributions	49,700	4.6	-	-
Association distributions	63,000	5.9	-	-
Direct governmental grants	121,000	11.3	-	-
Concession sales	26,000	2.4	-	-
Program advertizing and sales	20,000	1.9	(3,127)	(1.5)
Parking revenues	17,000	1.6	-	-
Radio and television sponsors' fees	114,000	10.7	-	-
Facility rentals	8,000	0.8	-	-
Summer sports camps	-	-	32,700	16.0
Interest on temporary investments	62,000	5.8	-	-
Miscellaneous revenues	231,000	21.5	4,962	2.4
Total revenues	$1,069,300	100%	$203,998	100%

[1] Raiborn, 1970:8-11

support principally in the defined major sports. Such a shift in emphasis of spectator support from one of student orientation to greater appeal to the public at large would require, in many cases, that the competitions of the major sports be held in large commercial or civic owned facilities. From the information listed in Table 15, it is clear that existing stadia, arenas, gymnasia and swimming pools, in most instances, would not be adequate in terms of seating capacity. As well, other potential revenue sources would have to be cultivated such as alumni contributions, radio and television contracts and, possibly, direct government aid or specific dollar support from the general fund of the university.

The need to utilize ticket sales as the primary income resource for intercollegiate athletics, however, must be emphasized. Although Table 16 has shown that ticket sales accounted for 15.1 percent of the total revenue among all respondents in Raiborn's study, this percentage represents a considerably reduced amount because of the many revenue source categories listed. Raiborn has analyzed, as well, principal revenue sources:

> Intercollegiate athletics naturally derive a significant portion of earned revenues from gate receipts and similar proceeds associated with spectator sports. Other revenue sources related to gate receipts include student activity fees and contract settlements in the form of guarantees and options....Seven of the eighteen revenue categories [listed in the study] accounted for 86 percent of 1969 revenues for all respondents analyzed collectively. Total ticket sales, not reduced by guarantees and options paid, was the largest constituent at 48 percent of total revenues (1970:6-7).

Analysis of Revenue and Expense Relationships

Revenue and expense relationships and net financial results of the proposed athletic scholarship formats have been examined in this section. It has been suggested by Raiborn, however, that an interpretation of comparative revenue and expense analysis requires knowledge of the prevalent financial objectives for athletic programs which includes the degree of institutional support appropriate for intercollegiate athletics and the disposition of any net profits (1970:100).

Of all the respondents in Raiborn's survey, only eleven indicated a "profit motive" as a fiscal objective for intercollegiate athletics. Rather, the desire to earn as much revenue as possible was cited as the dominant fiscal objective with any deficits covered by general operating funds of the institution. Thus, Raiborn's survey results:

> ...eliminate profit-orientation as a prevalent fiscal objective and disclose the relative differences in financial objectives for Class A respondents and other institutions. A break even financial objective was cited by 48 of the 73 Class A respondents, but more than 50 percent of other classes indicated that reliance upon operating funds of the institution was essential to the financing of athletic programs (1970:101).

It is reasonable to assume that a significant majority of athletic administrators in Canada would subscribe to the financial objectives selected by more than 50 percent of the respondents to Raiborn's survey. In view of the substantial projected expenses involved in the establishment of any one of the athletic scholarship formats, as summarized in Table 17, institutions in Canada, of necessity, will have to rely upon a stabilized financial source such as university funding to assist the program through its initial years of operation.

TABLE 17

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXISTING UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA ATHLETIC EXPENSES AND ALL PROJECTED ANNUAL EXPENSES AS RELATED TO THE ALL-INCLUSIVE, PARTIAL AND FRESHMAN ATHLETIC SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAMS

Expense Classification	University of Alberta 1973-74	All-Inclusive Scholarship	Partial Scholarship	Freshman Scholarship
Athletic scholarships	-	$337,400	$126,200	$22,800
Equipment and supplies	$31,256	31,256	31,256	31,256
Team travel	59,970	66,284	66,284	66,284
Intramural athletics	19,909	19,909	19,909	19,909
Women's intercollegiate athletics	21,053	21,053	21,053	21,053
Coaches' salaries and benefits	-	178,250	178,250	56,350
Recruiting expenses	-	29,000	29,000	11,000
Administrative expenses	67,702	274,576	274,576	218,600
Total expenses	$199,890	$957,728	$746,528	$447,252
Percentage increase over existing expenses		379%	273%	124%

As outlined in Table 17, major expense increases involved in the establishment of an athletic scholarship program fall into four specified areas; the athletic scholarships themselves, coaches' salaries and benefits, recruiting expenses and administrative expenses. Team travel costs, as stated earlier, would increase as well but not by the magnitude of the other categories. It is these major expense increases which account for the 379 percent growth of total expenses over existing University of Alberta costs should an All-Inclusive athletic scholarship program be implemented. Other scholarship formats would result in a less severe increase. Yet, a 124 percent increment for the Freshman athletic scholarship format as defined in this study would appear to be minimal.

Although it has been stated that this study would not deal with intramural or women's intercollegiate athletics, these expense items have been included in the total costs as listed in Table 17 because such amounts would be reduced from the net revenues available to men's intercollegiate athletics. It should be noted, however, that the inclusion of the two items at fixed values, as presented in Table 8, is not to suggest a no-growth pattern for these integral activities. Rather, the figures have been viewed as established expenditures the adjustment of which falls outside the scope of this study.

As a method of varifying the expense items for the proposed All-Inclusive athletic scholarship program as listed in Table 17, the author has compared that scholarship format with the expense classifications found by Raiborn for Class A universities. The data tabulated in Table 18 indicates that the percentage of expenses in the areas of equipment and supplies, travel expenses and recruiting expenses are relatively similar. The percentage differential between the cost of full athletic scholarships, however, would suggest that, although the amount assigned to each scholarship may be correct, the number of scholarship awards selected in this study may have been overestimated in spite of any inflationary trends which might account for a cumulative increase over 1969 price levels. As discussed earlier, substantial differences exist in comparisons of coaches' and administrators' salaries on a percentage basis, but the actual expense of coaching staff salaries are approximately equal. The largest disparity, however, exists under the heading of other administrative expenses. The 41.1 percent of total expenses in American colleges and universities includes guarantees and options which accounted for $247 thousand in 1969 for Class A schools (Raiborn, 1970:37) and, therefore, is contributive to the imbalance in that expense category.

The actual revenues and projected expenses of the proposed athletic scholarship programs have been consolidated from all the previous information obtained from five Canadian universities and are summarized in Table 19. In this tabulation, differences between total revenues, as reported by each institution, and total expenses of the various scholarship formats

TABLE 18

COMPARATIVE EXPENSE ITEMS AND PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL EXPENSES OF SELECTED UNITED STATES UNIVERSITIES AND A PROPOSED ALL-INCLUSIVE ATHLETIC SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM IN CANADA

Expense Classification	Raiborn Study Class A Respondents 1968-69[1]		All-Inclusive Scholarship	
	Mean Expense	Percent	Expense	Percent
Athletic scholarships	$308,000	23.3%	$337,400	35.2%
Equipment and supplies	64,000	4.8	31,256	3.3
Travel expenses	98,000	7.4	66,284	6.9
Coaches' salaries and benefits	184,000	13.9	178,250	18.6
Recruiting expenses	46,000	3.5	29,000	3.1
Administrative salaries and benefits	79,000	6.0	144,900	15.1
Other administrative expenses	543,000	41.1	170,638	17.8
Total expenses	$1,322,000	100%	$957,728	100%

[1] Raiborn, 1970:30-99

as tabulated in Table 17, are described as implied profits and/or losses. These differences, it is suggested, summarize the financial feasibility of instituting grant-in-aid programs at a number of Canadian universities. Only the University of Western Ontario would appear to have the financial resources to establish even a Freshman athletic scholarhip as defined by this study and smaller institutions, such as Bishop's University, would seen to run the greatest financial risks if they were to become involved in these projected scholarship formats.

TABLE 19

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF REVENUES AND EXPENSES OF SELECTED CANADIAN UNIVERSITIES AS RELATED TO THE ALL-INCLUSIVE, PARTIAL AND FRESHMAN ATHLETIC SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAMS

Athletic Scholarship Format	Alberta	Bishop's	Loyola	Western Ontario	Wilfred Laurier
All-Inclusive					
Total revenues	$203,998	$ 56,500	$207,644	$484,200	$ 61,300
Total expenses	957,728	957,728	957,728	957,728	957,728
Implied (losses)	($753,730)	($901,228)	($750,084)	($473,528)	($896,428)
Partial					
Total revenues	203,998	56,500	207,644	484,200	61,300
Total expenses	746,528	746,528	746,528	746,528	746,528
Implied (losses)	($542,530)	($690,028)	($538,884)	($262,328)	($685,228)
Freshman					
Total revenues	203,998	56,500	207,644	484,200	61,300
Total expenses	447,252	447,252	447,252	447,252	447,252
Implied profits or (losses)	($243,254)	($390,752)	($239,608)	$ 36,948	($385,952)

Interestingly enough, many universities reported in the Raiborn study showed that expenses exceeded revenues in all institutional classifications for fiscal year 1968-69. Of 61 Class A respondents reported, 21 indicated a $176 thousand average annual loss while 27 of 46 Class B schools showed a $103 thousand average difference where expenses exceeded revenues. A ten year longitudinal study, also carried out by Raiborn, has shown similar profit-loss ratios (1970:105).

The following quote provides a summary analysis of the total revenues and expenses of Raiborn's respondents and his conclusions have implications for Canadian universities relative to the athletic scholarship issue.

> Class A institutions were the only group for which average revenues ever exceeded mean expenses, and this differential increased markedly after the end of fiscal year 1964. Between fiscal years 1965 and 1969, the implied mean profit of Class A respondents increased from $58 thousand to $75 thousand. While average expenses increased annually, revenue growth was sufficient for the typical Class A institution to sustain such expense increases. Notably, the excess of average revenues over average expenses reached $75 thousand in fiscal year 1969 compared with $37 thousand in fiscal year 1960. In the remaining four classes, both average revenues and average expenses increased materially during the review period, but expense increases were considerably larger. For Classes B,C,D, and E, average expenses exceeded average revenues during each of the ten years examined, and the margin of excess expenses increased almost 100 percent for each institutional category during the period of ten years. Revenue growth for the typical institution in these classes was clearly inadequate to support the related increase in expenses (Raiborn, 1970:102-104).

In this chapter, an attempt has been made to consider the many factors involved in the universal implementation of a grant-in-aid program for athletes at Canadian universities. Included in these factors has been a discussion of specific athletic scholarship formats, their unit cost and total cost over a four-year implementation period, major and associated expenditures and revenue sources. A composite overview was provided by summarizing all the revenues and expenditures delineated and expressing the results in terms of profit or loss. It should be noted, too, that extensive use of Raiborn's study has been made in order to compare present Canadian athletic program revenues and expenditures and to varify the various assumptions and projections made throughout this chapter.

CHAPTER VI

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Summary

In the guest to present a comprehensive study of the financial feasibility of implementing athletic scholarships in Canadian universities, which was the main purpose of this study, it has been necessary to review the development, structure and organization of intercollegiate athletics not only in this country but in the United States as well. Athletic administrators, in the latter case, have experienced the throes of effectuating such grant-in-aid programs and, at present are facing new crises in this area. This fact has acted as an analogue from which comparisons and interpretations relative to the Canadian scene could be drawn. Spiraling expenditures for inter-university sport in United States schools dominated the information presented but insight into the operation of the various intercollegiate associations which administer the athletic scholarship programs was given also. Thus, having discussed the status and current trends of intercollegiate sport in the United States, a clearer appraisal of the structure of Canadian intercollegiate athletics at the national, regional and institutional level could be made.

With this cumulative information as a backdrop, the body of this thesis was developed, namely the analysis of costs associated with the implementation of athletic scholarships.

To that end, the material was divided into four sections dealing with the significant aspects of instituting the various grant-in-aid formats outlined previously. Two types of awards were defined as the All-Inclusive or "full-ride" Athletic Scholarship and the Partial Athletic Scholarship. A sub-type named the Freshman award was developed in order to present a viable alternative to the larger, more costly formats. Included in the discussion were unit and cumulative costs of the suggested grants. Since a total of fifty awards was selected as the number of new athletic scholarships given annually by an institution and since the unit costs of the All-Inclusive format was estimated to be $1,687, the Partial award to be $631 and the Freshman scholarship to be $456, it was determined that after four years of operation under any of these schemes, the total cost of the athletic scholarships would be $337,400, $126,200 and $22,800 respectively.

On investigation of the major and associated expenses involved in the establishment and maintenance of specified athletic scholarship programs several significant cost figures were produced. These costs included coaches salaries, recruiting expenses and administrative staff costs along with the cost of equipment, supplies and travel for various intercollegiate teams. These expenses, when the cumulative cost of the scholarships themselves were included, were estimated to total $957,728 for the All-Inclusive format, $746,528 for Partial Athletic Scholarships and $447,252 if the Freshman plan was selected.

Principal revenue sources and revenue potential were presented in an attempt to off-set the high expenditures involved in the establishment of a grant-in-aid program for athletes. Various representative universities from across Canada were surveyed and of the five significant respondents, it was found that the mean revenue generated in the 1973-74 academic year for athletics was $202,728.

In conclusion, an analysis of all the revenue and expense factors delineated previously was discussed and the final statistics in terms of the cost of the various athletic scholarship programs were expressed as implied profits or losses as they related to a number of universities throughout Canada. For all formats and all institutions, save one, a considerable deficit resulted. These deficits ranged from $900 thousand for the small university wishing to implement the All-Inclusive program to a relatively modest $262 thousand loss for the large university utilizing the Partial Athletic Scholarship format. One university, on the basis of revenues over expenses as gathered by this study, would be able to initiate a Freshman grant-in-aid program without loss.

Conclusions

The paths along which intercollegiate athletics in Canada and the United States developed have differed considerably. It would appear, however, that the fundamental differences between the two approaches to university sport have been misinterpreted by many observers who continue to bring pressure to bear on athletic administrators to become involved in the expansive athletic scholarship programs typical of the large United States institutions. Implied in the advocation of such awards has been the suggestion that athletes provided with financial support while attending university will perform at a higher level and, consequently, provide the spectators with more exciting, aesthetic athletic competitions. Evidence to support these conclusions is not overwhelming.

In terms of pragmatic considerations however, the practical implications related to the financial aspects of athletic scholarships would suggest that the feasibility of implementing and maintaining an extensive program is open to question. From the information gathered in this study, coupled with the basic assumptions made regarding the required expenditures attendant to an athletic scholarship program, it can be concluded that any of the award formats, as defined previously, could not be initiated and sustained without the university involved operating yearly on a deficit budget of considerable magnitude.

Implications for Intercollegiate Athletics in Canada

In spite of the information provided in this study, it is reasonable to assume that some institutions in Canada may choose to accept the fiscal risks inherent in developing an athletic scholarship program. Nevertheless, it is hoped that the administrators of intercollegiate athletics, as well as media personnel, university alumni, students, athletes and interested supporters of collegiate sport have been provided with some insight into the problems, implications and multiplicity of factors connected with the establishment and maintenance of athletic grants-in-aid.

A series of quotes from intercollegiate athletic administrators in the United States directed to their collegues in Canada are relevant to the implications of this study:

Robert C. Livingston, Chairman of Health, Physical Education and Athletics, Oregon College of Education:

> It would be a source of real regret to me should the Canadian Universities generally decide to change their outlook on intercollegiate athletics. I am stubborn enough to believe that present trends in the United States [relative to the total athletic scholarship issue] simply cannot continue. There are too many inconsistencies between what we say and what we do (1970).

Irving T. Marsh, Director of the Service Bureau, Eastern College Athletic Conference:

> This is strictly a personal opinion, but the fewer athletic scholarships your Canadian association grants the better off college athletics in Canada will be (1970).

Wiles Hallock, Commissioner, Western Athletic Conference:

> In my opinion, it would be better if there were no special grants for student-athletes because that's where the excruciating competition stems from which a great many athletic administrators in this country would like to eliminate. But we have a tiger by the tail, and there's no going back (1970).

Thomas J. Hamilton, Commissioner, Pacific - 8 Conference:

> If it is possible for the Canadian Intercollegiate Union to adopt rules which will not permit the introduction of athletic scholarships, I feel that you would be better off ....A far more ideal situation would prevail if students matriculate to the institutions of their choice, and then go out and make the teams. This is a much more democratic way, and with the incentives that normally impel athletes, I believe that they would do as good a job as they do now. And the coaches would be infinitely better in that they were devoting their time to developing the athletes, instead of spending 80% of their time out recruiting (1970).

A realistic approach to this controversy, in the Canadian context, has been summarized by Matthews.

> If the purpose of [an athletic scholarship award] is to attract greater numbers of highly skilled athletes to strengthen university teams, then it should be asked whether the route to a successful program is to be found through assembling a winning team or by improving the program, the facilities, and the coaching, which would automatically attract skilled athletes....the objective should be to develop a program that serves the best interests of the student participants and not to create a system whereby the student athlete is encouraged and expected to serve the university (1974:48).

Recommendations for Other Studies

In view of the paucity of information related to the financial implications of establishing an athletic scholarship program in Canada, it is felt that, within the limitations and delimitations specified earlier, more than a preliminary step has been taken toward providing a body of knowledge in this area for use by other investigators. Considerable material, however, needs to be researched, expanded and written concerning the main theme of this thesis and related topics integral to the development of sound administrative policies supporting or rejecting athletic scholarships in Canadian universities.

Among several topics worthy of further investigation, the following are offered for consideration:

1. That an expansive work be initiated pertaining to the philosophical aspects of inaugurating a grant-in-aid policy for athletes.
2. That the question of equalization of competition disparities within or between regional associations through grants to athletes be investigated.
3. That administrative models be designed for the national and regional associations structured to regulated and control legislation related to various athletic scholarship programs.
4. That an in-depth investigation of revenue potential at Canadian universities be undertaken along with

a method of cultivating such financial resources for the possible expansion of programs, facilities or the implementation of athletic scholarships.

5. That the public relations aspect of intercollegiate athletics be appraised and improvements in present methods of marketing these programs be designed.

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APPENDIX I

THE DALHOUSIE TIGER CLUB

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

The Alumni and Friends of Dalhousie University recognize a continuing need to advance scholarship combined with athletic and cultural experience for students attending Dalhousie University. To this end the "Dalhousie Tiger Club" was formed to work in conjunction with the University academic and administrative authorities.

The specific objectives of the Club are to establish a fund for bursaries to worthy students who:

(a) are academically desirable;

(b) posses proven skill in one or more areas of non-academic activity, namely athletics, drama, student government, or political groups;

(c) posses fine personal qualities by which the university community may be enriched.

The existing scholarship programs at the University are primarily academic. The members of this Club believe that the program should be broadened to satisfy the general purposes of the Club, namely scholarship, athletic, and cultural excellence. Awards of such bursaries will be made by the University Awards Officer after recommendation of a Selection Committee of the Club.

The initial effort of this program will be directed to the improvement of athletic teams at the University which will have as a related purpose the fostering of high morale of participants and spectators at athletic events.

The club will also inquire into compensation insurance for injured athletes and other responsibilities within its stated purposes, as needs require and as the financial resources permit.

Saint Francis Xavier University

Antigonish, Nova Scotia

February 28, 1974

Mr. Pat Barry
7131 85th Street
Edmonton, Alberta

Dear Pat:

I am writing this letter to you in order that we may determine whether or not you are still interested in the possibility of attending this university. I wrote to you on the 14th. of January but received no reply.

At the present time we are working on the personnel situation for 1974 and we would like to know exactly what we may expect with regard to our freshmen candidates. You would play a big part in our plans for '74 if we knew for sure that you were coming to St. F.X. However, as it stands right now I don't know whether to count you "in or out".

Mr. Haney wrote and told me that he had spoken to you concerning the amount of aid we are prepared to extend. We don't have very much to "play with" and when compared to the normal amount we can afford to offer I consider this a pretty reasonable deal. It is important therefore that we hear from you soon concerning your desision as we would like to offer assistance to someone else if you decide not to attend.

We are looking forward to a real good season in 1974 and I sincerely hope that you will be a member of the team that brings top football honours back to St. F.X.

Sincerely yours,

D Loney

D. J. Loney
Head Football Coach

:jjr

APPENDIX II

DEPARTMENT OF
NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE

CANADA

MINISTÈRE DE LA
SANTÉ NATIONALE ET DU BIEN-ÊTRE SOCIAL

Ottawa 3, June 25, 1970.

Our File No.: 216-11-1

Mr. Ed Zemrau,
Director of Athletics,
University of Alberta,
Edmonton, Alberta.

Dear Mr. Zemrau:

We are pleased to announce that the federal government, through the Fitness and Amateur Sport Program, will be making forty-five awards to Canadian athletes who are pursuing or who wish to pursue a post-secondary school educational program. These awards are applicable to the 1970-71 academic year.

Although this information is being announced through the media, it would be appreciated if you could bring it to the attention of any athletes whom you feel would be interested and eligible.

The main factors are:

1. Candidates must be academically acceptable to a recognized college, university, community college or junior college. Unless there are extenuating circumstances, it is expected that these will be Canadian institutions.

2. Candidates must be Canadian citizens or persons who have made application for Canadian citizenship.

3. Awards may be made to the same individual for a period not exceeding four years. Each award will be $2,000 per year based on attendance in a full academic year's program.

... 2

4. To be eligible an athlete must have demonstrated proven potential or ability at the international level of athletic competition as determined and recommended by the national sports governing body concerned.

5. Participation in regular intercollegiate athletic programs will have no bearing on receiving or retaining an award. However, the athlete will be expected to continue training and competition in his/her sport.

Interested male and female athletes must apply by letter no later than July 15th. The letters should contain full personal data, previous education, the name of the institution which the candidate plans to attend, or is attending, and a complete resume of his/her competitive athletic career. Letters of application should be addressed to:

Fitness and Amateur Sport Directorate,
Department of National Health and Welfare,
Brooke Claxton Building,
Ottawa 3, Canada.

A national selection committee will meet in mid-August, consider the applications and recommend the names of recipients to the Minister. The names of the successful recipients will be announced by September 1st.

Thanking you in advance for your co-operation in this matter.

Yours sincerely,

L. E. Lefaive,
Director,
Fitness and Amateur Sport.

INTER-DEPARTMENTAL CORRESPONDENCE

TO All U of A Coaches

DATE January 15, 1974

FROM E. Zemrau

We recently received the application forms for the 1974 Grants-In-Aid to Canadian Student-Athletes. Enclosed is one for your information; if additional copies are needed, they may be obtained from our office.

Please make a point of notifying your team members so that applications can be submitted immediately.

Thank you.

Ed

EZ*gjm

Enclosure

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE
FITNESS AND AMATEUR SPORT BRANCH

1974 GRANTS-IN-AID TO CANADIAN STUDENT – ATHLETES

On the assumption that funds will again be available for grants-in-aid to student-athletes, we are circulating application forms relative to 1974.

If you expect to be pursuing your educational program in 1974-75 and if you are interested in applying for a grant, please complete the enclosed application in duplicate and return to the address below by February 15, 1974.

Please note the following points:

I OBJECTIVE OF THE PROGRAM

The grant-in-aid program was established to assist the better Canadian student-athletes who wish to pursue their educational programs while continuing to make satisfactory progress in their competitive sports programs.

II VALUE OF GRANTS

In general the grants will have the following values:

Students enrolled in full-time degree programs	$1800
Students in full-time community college, CGEP or equivalent programs	$1200
Students in full-time high school programs	$ 600
Students in summer school, term or semester programs – maximum	$ 900

Exceptional recipients attending non-Canadian institutions who are in receipt of athletic scholarships or grants-in-aid will receive the difference between their basic costs (tuition, room, board, books, required fees, etc.) and the value of their athletic scholarships.

III PAYMENT OF GRANTS

No grant will be paid until a letter has been received by Fitness and Amateur Sport Branch stating that the recipient has been registered and enrolled for the 1974-75 academic year. The letter must be signed by the registrar, principal or other appropriate official in the education institution.

Students attending programs over the full academic year will receive their grants in two installments – the first half in the fall upon receipt of the letter or registration, the second half after January 1st upon receipt of a similar letter or registration for the second term or semester.

Students in summer school, single semester or correspondence programs will receive their grants in one payment upon receipt of the letter of registration and enrolment.

IV ELIGIBILITY

Preference will be given to student-athletes of national and international status. The need factor will be given consideration where known. Professional athletes, as defined by the sports governing bodies concerned, are not eligible for consideration.

V EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Unless there are exceptional circumstances, recipients will be expected to attend Canadian educational institutions. Applicants who do not plan to attend institutions in Canada must submit an explanatory letter with their application.

VI CITIZENSHIP

Recipients must be Canadian citizens or have made application citizenship.

MINISTÈRE DE LA SANTÉ NATIONALE ET DU BIEN-ÊTRE SOCIAL

DIRECTION GÉNÉRALE DE LA SANTÉ ET DU SPORT AMATEUR SUBVENTIONS POUR 1974 AUX ÉTUDIANTS SPORTIFS

Au cas où des crédits seraient encore votés pour accorder des subventions aux étudiants sportifs, nous avons mis en circulation des formules de demandes pour 1974.

Si vous avez l'intention de poursuivre vos études en 1974-75 et désirez faire une demande de subvention, veuillez remplir la demande ci-jointe en double exemplaire et la retourner à l'adresse mentionnée ci-dessous avant le 15 février 1974.

Veuillez prendre note des points suivants:

I BUT DU PROGRAMME

Le programme de subventions a été mis sur pied pour venir en aide aux meilleurs étudiants sportifs canadiens qui désirent poursuivre leurs études tout en progressant de manière satisfaisante dans l'exercice des sports de compétition.

II MONTANT DES SUBVENTIONS

En général, les subventions seront distribuées comme suit:

Étudiants inscrits à des programmes à temps plein	$1800
Étudiants inscrits à temps plein dans un collège communautaire, un CEGEP ou tout autre établissement équivalent	$1200
Étudiants inscrits à temps plein dans un école secondaire ..	$ 600
Étudiants inscrits à des cours d'été ou à des cours trimestriels ou semestriels – maximum	$ 900

Les candidats exceptionnels qui suivent des cours dans des établissements étrangers et qui reçoivent actuellement des bourses pour sportifs ou des subventions, recevront la différence entre leurs dépenses essentielles (frais de scolarité, de pension, de nourriture, de livres, et autres droits exigés, etc.) et le montant de leurs bourses pour sportifs.

III VERSEMENT DES SUBVENTIONS

Aucune subvention ne sera accordée avant que la Direction générale de la santé et du sport amateur ne reçoive une lettre indiquant que le candidat est inscrit pour l'année universitaire 1974-75. Cette lettre doit être signée par le registraire, le principal, ou tout autre responsable de l'établissement d'enseignement.

Les étudiants qui suivent des cours tout l'année universitaire recevront leurs subventions en deux versements – la première moitié à l'automne, dès réception de la lettre d'inscription, la seconde après le 1er janvier, à réception d'une autre lettre d'inscription pour le deuxième trimestre ou semestre de l'année.

Les étudiants inscrits à des cours d'été, à des cours d'un semestre ou à des cours par correspondance recevront leurs subventions en un versement, après réception de la lettre d'inscription.

IV ADMISSIBILITÉ

La préférence sera accordée aux étudiants sportifs de classe nationale et internationale. Le facteur de besoin sera pris en considération si on le connaît. Les sportifs professionnels selon la définition des fédérations sportives intéressées, ne sont pas admissibles.

V ÉTABLISSEMENTS D'ENSEIGNEMENT

A moins de circonstances exceptionnelles, on s'attend que les candidats soient inscrits dans des établissements d'enseignement canadiens. Ceux qui n'ont pas l'intention de le faire doivent joindre à leur demande une lettre d'explication.

VI CITOYENNETÉ

Les candidats doivent être citoyens canadiens ou avoir fait une demande de citoyenneté canadienne.

VII NON-COMPETITIVE OBLIGATIONS

It is expected that recipients, when not in training or competition, will contribute to their sport body or other appropriate agency or institution.

VIII HOCKEY PLAYERS

Students applying as hockey players should contact Hockey Canada, P.O. Box 1230, Toronto 7, Ontario. All other national sports are included within this grant program.

IX AMATEUR STATUS

As noted on the application form, recipients assume full responsibility for insuring that receipt of a grant-in-aid will not jeopardize their amateur status. Sports governing bodies can give guidance on this matter.

X SELECTION PROCESS

Following the deadline date, February 15, 1974, national sports governing bodies will rate the applicants in their respective sports. A national selection committee will then review the applications, the ratings of the sports bodies and recommend the names of recipients to the Minister. It is hoped that the list of most recipients can be announced about May 1st, 1974. However, a portion of the grant fund will be withheld for a further selection of recipients in some summer sports. This selection will be made in September.

XI RENEWABLE GRANTS

Recipients of renewable grants in 1971 and 1972 must complete and return the application form. Recipients of renewable grants in 1970 must reapply as their renewable grants have now terminated.

XII RIGHT OF WITHDRAWAL

The Fitness and Amateur Sport Branch reserves the right to withdraw an awarded grant before payment has been made where the intended recipient either drops out of school or fails to progress satisfactorily in his/her sport as certified by the national sports governing body concerned.

PLEASE RETURN COMPLETED FORMS TO:

Grants to Student-Athletes, Fitness and Amateur Sport Branch,
Health and Welfare Canada, Journal Building, 365 Laurier Ave.
West, Ottawa, Ontario KIA 0X6.

VII OBLIGATIONS INDÉPENDANTES DES COMPÉTITIONS

On s'attend que les candidats aideront leur fédération sportive ou toute autre organisation appropriée lorsqu'ils ne participeront pas à des cours de formation ou à des compétitions.

VIII JOUEURS DE HOCKEY

Les étudiants qui font une demande en tant que joueurs de hockey devraient plutôt s'adresser à Hockey Canada, C.P. 1230, Toronto 7 (Ontario). Tous les autres sports nationaux sont inscrits à ce programme de subventions.

IX STATUT D'AMATEUR

Comme l'indique la formule de demande, les candidats s'engagent à garantir que la réception d'une subvention sportive ne compromettra pas leur statut d'amateur. Les fédérations sportives peuvent donner des conseils à ce sujet.

X PROCESSUS DE SÉLECTION

Après la date limite, le 15 février 1974, les fédérations nationales sportives évalueront chaque candidat selon leurs sports respectifs. Un comité national de sélection étudiera ensuite les demandes, les évaluations des fédérations sportives et proposera les noms de candidats au Ministre. On espère pouvoir publier la liste de la plupart des candidats retenus vers le 1er mai 1974. Cependant, une partie de la subvention sera retenue pour une sélection en septembre de candidats qui pratiquent certains sports d'été.

XI SUBVENTIONS RENOUVELABLES

Les bénéficiaires de subventions renouvelables en 1971 ou 1972 doivent remplir et retourner la formule de demande. Les bénéficiaires de 1970 doivent refaire une demande puisque leurs subventions renouvelables ont pris fin.

XII DROIT DE RETRAIT

La Direction générale du la santé et du sport amateur se réserve le droit de retirer une subvention accordée avant que le versement ne soit fait, lorsque le candidat quitte l'école ou ne progresse pas suffisamment dans sa catégorie sportive suivant attestation donnée par la fédération nationale sportive intéressée.

VEUILLEZ RETOURNER LES FORMULES REMPLIES
À L'ADRESSE SUIVANTE:

Subventions aux étudiants sportifs, Direction générale de la santé
et du sport amateur, ministère de la Santé nationale et du Bien-être
social, Édifice du Journal, 365, av. Laurier Ouest, Ottawa
(Ontario) KIA 0X6.

Department of National Health and Welfare
Ministère de la Santé nationale et du Bien-être social

Fitness and Amateur Sport Branch
Direction générale de la Santé et du Sport amateur

Office Use Only
À l'usage du bureau seulement

PREVIOUS NO.
NUMÉRO ANTÉRIEUR 73 -

FILE NO.
DOSSIER N° 74 -

APPLICATION FOR EDUCATION GRANTS-IN-AID TO CANADIAN STUDENT ATHLETES
FORMULE DE DEMANDE-BOURSE D'APPUI POUR ÉTUDIANTS - ATHLÈTES CANADIENS

INSTRUCTIONS	INSTRUCTIONS
- Please type or print	- Écrire à la machine ou en lettres capitales
- Complete all parts of sections "A" and "B"	- Remplir complètement les sections "A" et "B"
- Complete Section "C" on basis of one sport only	- Remplir la section "C" en fonction d'un sport seulement
- Check all answers before returning	- Vérifier toutes les réponses avant d'envoyer la formule
- Attach Academic record for 73 - 74.	- Joindre le dossier scolaire pour 1973 - 1974.
- Letter of acceptance for 74/75 must be received before award is made	- Une lettre attestant que votre demande d'inscription a été acceptée pour 1974 - 1975 doit nous parvenir avant l'octroi d'une subvention sportive

A. GENERAL INFORMATION — RENSEIGNEMENTS GÉNÉRAUX

☐ MR. M. ☐ MISS MLLE ☐ MRS MME

SURNAME — NOM

GIVEN NAMES — PRÉNOMS

INITIALS — INITIALES

SOCIAL INSURANCE NO. — Nº D'ASSURANCE SOCIALE

PERMANENT MAILING ADDRESS — ADRESSE POSTALE PERMANENTE

PRESENT MAILING ADDRESS (IF DIFFERENT FROM OTHER) — ADRESSE POSTALE ACTUELLE (S'IL Y A EU CHANGEMENT)

BIRTH DATE — DATE DE NAISSANCE

BIRTH PLACE — LIEU DE NAISSANCE

CITIZENSHIP ☐ CANADIAN CANADIEN ☐ LANDED IMMIGRANT IMMIGRANT REÇU ☐ OTHER (SPECIFY) AUTRES (PRECISER) →

MARITAL STATUS — SITUATION DE FAMILLE

NO. OF DEPENDENTS — NOMBRE DE PERSONNES À CHARGE

AVAILABLE FOR SUMMER SPORTS PROJECT? — DISPONIBLE POUR LE PROGRAMME SPORTIF D'ÉTÉ? ☐ YES OUI ☐ NO NON

FROM — À PARTIR DE

TO — JUSQU'À

APPLIED PREVIOUSLY? — AVEZ-VOUS FAIT DEMANDE AUPARAVANT? ☐ YES OUI ☐ NO NON

WHEN QUAND? 1 9

AWARDED — SUBVENTION ACCORDÉE ☐ YES OUI ☐ NO NON

WHEN QUAND? 1 9

B. EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND — FORMATION

PRESENTLY ATTENDING — ÉTABLISSEMENT ACTUELLEMENT FRÉQUENTÉ ☐ UNIVERSITY UNIVERSITÉ ☐ COMMUNITY COLLEGE COLLÈGE COMMUNAUTAIRE ☐ HIGH SCHOOL ÉCOLE SECONDAIRE ☐ OTHER (SPECIFY) AUTRE (PRÉCISER)

NAME OF INSTITUTION — NOM DE L'ÉTABLISSEMENT

YEAR, GRADE OR LEVEL — ANNÉE, GRADE OU NIVEAU

LOCATION OF INSTITUTION — LIEU DE L'ÉTABLISSEMENT

AREA OF STUDY — SUJET D'ÉTUDE

EXPECTED DATE OF GRADUATION — DATE [illegible] DIPLÔME

EDUCATION PLANS 74/75 — PROJET D'ÉTUDE POUR 74/75 ☐ UNIVERSITY UNIVERSITÉ ☐ COMMUNITY COLLEGE COLLÈGE COMMUNAUTAIRE ☐ HIGH SCHOOL ÉCOLE SECONDAIRE ☐ OTHER (SPECIFY) AUTRE (PRÉCISER)

NAME OF INSTITUTION — NOM DE L'ÉTABLISSEMENT

YEAR, LEVEL OR GRADE — ANNÉE, GRADE OU NIVEAU

LOCATION OF INSTITUTION — LIEU DE L'ÉTABLISSEMENT

AREA OF STUDY — SUJET D'ÉTUDE

C. COMPETITIVE BACKGROUND — EXPÉRIENCE SPORTIVE

EXPERIENCE — EXPÉRIENCE

☐ NATIONAL
NATIONALE

☐ INTERNATIONAL
INTERNATIONALE

Sport

BEST ACHIEVEMENTS
PLUS GRANDS SUCCÈS

Name of Games, Meet or Tournament Nom des jeux de la recontre ou du tournoi	Event — Manifestation sportive	Placing — Rang

D. AGREEMENT — ENGAGEMENT

I hereby certify that the above information is correct and hereby apply for a grant-in-aid under the Fitness and Amateur Sport Act.

It is understood and agreed that in the event that such grant is awarded to me, I will assume full responsibility for insuring that my amateur status will not be affected.

This application is made on the further understanding that during the months of April to September, inclusive, 1974, I do not intend to accept employment that will pay to me more than the aggregate sum of $500.

Je certifie que les renseignements ci-dessus sont exacts, et je soumets par la présente ma demande officielle d'une subvention sportive aux termes de la Loi sur la santé et le sport amateur.

Si une telle subvention m'est accordée, je m'engage à prendre les dispositions nécessaires pour ne pas compromettre mon statut d'athlète amateur.

Il est également entendu, aux termes de la présente demande, que je n'ai pas l'intention, au cours des mois d'avril à septembre, inclusivement, de l'année 1974, d'accepter de l'emploi qui me permettrait de toucher une rémunération globale excédant $500.

DATED AT THIS DAY OF 19
LIEU CE JOUR DE 19

Signature of Applicant — Signature du candidat

COMPLETE TWO COPIES AND SEND TO
REMPLIR LA FORMULE EN DOUBLE EXEMPLAIRES ET ENVOYER À:

EDUCATION GRANTS-IN-AID TO CANADIAN ATHLETES
FITNESS AND AMATEUR SPORT BRANCH
DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE
JOURNAL BLDG.
OTTAWA, K1A 0X8

SUBVENTION SPORTIVES AUX ÉTUDIANTS CANADIENS
DIRECTION GÉNÉRALE DE LA SANTÉ ET DU SPORT AMATEUR
MINISTÈRE DE LA SANTÉ NATIONALE ET DU BIEN-ÊTRE SOCIAL
EDIFICE JOURNAL
OTTAWA, K1A 0X8

TWO COPIES OF THE APPLICATION MUST BE RECEIVED BY FEBRUARY 15, 1974
LES DEUX EXEMPLAIRES DE LA FORMULE DOIVENT NOUS PARVENIR AVANT LE 15 FEVRIER, 1974

APPENDIX III

ATHLETIC PROGRAM QUESTIONNAIRE

NAME OF UNIVERSITY: UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

STUDENT ENROLLMENT: 18,5[illegible] **STUDENT ATHLETIC FEE:** 1973-74 18.00

GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Do students pay for entrance to MAJOR athletic events?

No X Yes ____ How Much in 1973-74?

Football /

Hockey /

Basketball /

2. Does your Department sell season tickets?

No ____ Yes X

Type of Ticket	Cost	No. Sold 1973/74
All-Inclusive	$ 15.00	
Football		
Hockey		
Basketball		

3. Other Athletic Department Revenue (Sports Camps, etc.)

SOURCE	NET REVENUE 1973-74
Summer Camp	$ 25,000
Gate Receipts	12,200 (Approx.)

4. Gross Miscellaneous Revenue

Programs $ 800.00 (Approx.) Other $ ____

Concessions $2,000.00 (Approx.) $ ____

SPORT ATTENDENCE INFORMATION

NAME OF UNIVERSITY: UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

ACTIVITY	PRESENT SEATING CAPACITY	1971-72			1972-73			1973-74		
		No. of Home Games	Total Attendence	Total Net Revenue	No. of Home Games	Total Attendence	Total Net Revenue	No. of Home Games	Total Attendence	Total Net Revenue
FOOTBALL	6,000	5	24,700	$3,664.54	6	28,500	$2,167.25	5	29,000	$3,292.75
HOCKEY	2,747	13	25,000	$8,061.72	18	34,600	$5,678.60	17	35,000	$5,570.19
BASKETBALL	2,750	16	31,000	$4,264.75	16	35,000	$3,390.00	15	38,000	$3,511.75

ATHLETIC PROGRAM QUESTIONNAIRE

NAME OF UNIVERSITY: BISHOP'S UNIVERSITY

STUDENT ENROLLMENT: 900 STUDENT ATHLETIC FEE: $50.00 (Approx.)

GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Do students pay for entrance to MAJOR athletic events?

No X Yes ____ How Much in 1973-74?

Football /

Hockey /

Basketball /

2. Does your Department sell season tickets?

No X Yes ____

Type of Ticket	Cost	No. Sold 1973/74
All-Inclusive	$ /	
Football	/	
Hockey	/	
Basketball	/	

3. Other Athletic Department Revenue (Sports Camps, etc.)

SOURCE	NET REVENUE 1973-74
Rink Rental	$9,000.00
Ticket Sales	2,500.00

4. Gross Miscellaneous Revenue

Programs $ /

Concessions $ /

Other $ ____

$ /

SPORT ATTENDENCE INFORMATION

NAME OF UNIVERSITY: BISHOP'S UNIVERSITY

ACTIVITY	PRESENT SEATING CAPACITY	1971-72			1972-73			1973-74		
		No. of Home Games	Total Attendence	Total Net Revenue	No. of Home Games	Total Attendence	Total Net Revenue	No. of Home Games	Total Attendence	Total Net Revenue
FOOTBALL	2,000	4	5,500	$1,600.00	34	8,000	$2,000.00	3	3,500	$1,100.00
HOCKEY	1,200	14	8,400	$700.00	15	9,000	$ 750.00	15	9,000	750.00
BASKETBALL	300	15	2,000	--	15	2,000	--	15	1,500	--

ATHLETIC PROGRAM QUESTIONNAIRE

NAME OF UNIVERSITY: DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY

STUDENT ENROLLMENT: 7,000 **STUDENT ATHLETIC FEE:** NONE

GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Do students pay for entrance to MAJOR athletic events?

No X Yes ____ How Much in 1973-74?

Football /

Hockey /

Basketball /

2. Does your Department sell season tickets?

No X Yes ____

Type of Ticket	Cost	No. Sold 1973/74
All-Inclusive	$ /	
Football	/	
Hockey	/	
Basketball	/	

3. Other Athletic Department Revenue (Sports Camps, etc.)

SOURCE	NET REVENUE 1973-74
	$

None at the moment. We anticipate going into a camp concept in 75/76

4. Gross Miscellaneous Revenue

Programs $ NONE Other $ /

Concessions $ NONE $ /

SPORT ATTENDENCE INFORMATION

NAME OF UNIVERSITY: DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY

ACTIVITY	PRESENT SEATING CAPACITY	1971-72			1972-73			1973-74		
		No. of Home Games	Total Attend-ence	Total Net Revenue	No. of Home Games	Total Attend-ence	Total Net Revenue	No. of Home Games	Total Attend-ence	Total Net Revenue
FOOTBALL	5,000	3	--	--	3	--	--	3	U/K	NONE
HOCKEY	2,000	12	--	--	12	--	--	15	U/K	NONE
BASKETBALL	600	8	--	--	8	--	--	8	U/K	NONE

Since we don't charge students, and only collect a small revenue for hockey from non-students, we have no records ... all funds go directly back to the Central University Fund. Attendance is never recorded.

ATHLETIC PROGRAM QUESTIONNAIRE

NAME OF UNIVERSITY: LOYOLA COLLEGE OF MONTREAL

STUDENT ENROLLMENT: 8,000 **STUDENT ATHLETIC FEE:** $17.00

GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Do students pay for entrance to MAJOR athletic events?

No X Yes ____ How Much in 1973-74?

Football ____

Hockey ____

Basketball ____

2. Does your Department sell season tickets?

No ____ Yes ____

Type of Ticket	Cost	No. Sold 1973/74
All-Inclusive	$ /	
Football	/	
Hockey	/	
Basketball	/	

3. Other Athletic Department Revenue (Sports Camps, etc.)

SOURCE	NET REVENUE 1973-74
Gym Field, Rink	$45,000.00
Highschool & Evening Div.	14,000.00
Highschool Donations	3,000.00 3,000.00

4. Gross Miscellaneous Revenue

Programs $ No charge Other $ /

Concessions $ No charge $ /

SPORT ATTENDENCE INFORMATION

NAME OF UNIVERSITY: LOYOLA OF MONTREAL UNIVERSITY

ACTIVITY	PRESENT SEATING CAPACITY	1971-72			1972-73			1973-74		
		No. of Home Games	Total Attend-ence	Total Net Revenue	No. of Home Games	Total Attend-ence	Total Net Revenue	No. of Home Games	Total Attend-ence	Total Net Revenue
FOOTBALL	500	3	610	$ 948.00	3	565	893.00	3	5,770	$ 917.00
HOCKEY	1,000	11	2,109	2607.00	12	2,150	2648.00	12	23,960	2,948.25
BASKETBALL	800	13	1,680	2487.50	14	1,895	2735.00	14	19,150	2,778.75

ATHLETIC PROGRAM QUESTIONNAIRE

NAME OF UNIVERSITY: UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN ONTARIO

STUDENT ENROLLMENT: 16,000 **STUDENT ATHLETIC FEE:** $26.00

GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Do students pay for entrance to MAJOR athletic events?

No Football Yes Basketball Hockey How Much in 1973-74?

Football Free

Hockey 25¢ /game

Basketball 25¢ /game

2. Does your Department sell season tickets?

No ____ Yes X

Type of Ticket	Cost	No. Sold 1973/74
All-Inclusive	$	
Football	3.00/gme	500
Hockey	NO	
Basketball	NO	

3. Other Athletic Department Revenue (Sports Camps, etc.)

SOURCE	NET REVENUE 1973-74
Have →	

Lock and towel fees after rebates plus rental of facilities to management Training Courses & Marketing Courses offered by Business School plus Athletic facilities. Cards to Faculty & Staff amounted to $43,000.00 — 1973/74

4. Gross Miscellaneous Revenue

Programs $ 650.00 Other $ /

Concessions $ 550.00 $ /

SPORT ATTENDENCE INFORMATION

NAME OF UNIVERSITY: UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN ONTARIO

ACTIVITY	PRESENT SEATING CAPACITY	1971-72			1972-73			1973-74		
		No. of Home Games	Total Attendence	Total Net Revenue	No. of Home Games	Total Attendence	Total Net Revenue	No. of Home Games	Total Attendence	Total Net Revenue
FOOTBALL	12,000	4	26,000	$23,000.00	3	22,000	$16,000.00	4	35,000	$22,000.00
HOCKEY	3,800	8	1,700	$ 1,500.00	8	1,400	$ 950.00	8	5,200	$ 1,066.50
BASKETBALL	3,000	9	11,800	$ 4,300.00	9	5,200	$ 3,200.00	9	1,000	$ 1,000.00

ATHLETIC PROGRAM QUESTIONNAIRE

NAME OF UNIVERSITY: WILFRID LAURIER UNIVERSITY

STUDENT ENROLLMENT: 2,300 STUDENT ATHLETIC FEE: $25.00

GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Do students pay for entrance to MAJOR athletic events?

No X Yes ____ How Much in 1973-74?

Football /

Hockey /

Basketball /

2. Does your Department sell season tickets?

No X Yes ____

Type of Ticket	Cost	No. Sold 1973/74
All-Inclusive	$	
Football		
Hockey		
Basketball		

3. Other Athletic Department Revenue (Sports Camps, etc.)

SOURCE	NET REVENUE 1973-74
Gate Receipts	$ 3,300.00

4. Gross Miscellaneous Revenue

Programs $ / Other $ /

Concessions $ 500.00 $ /

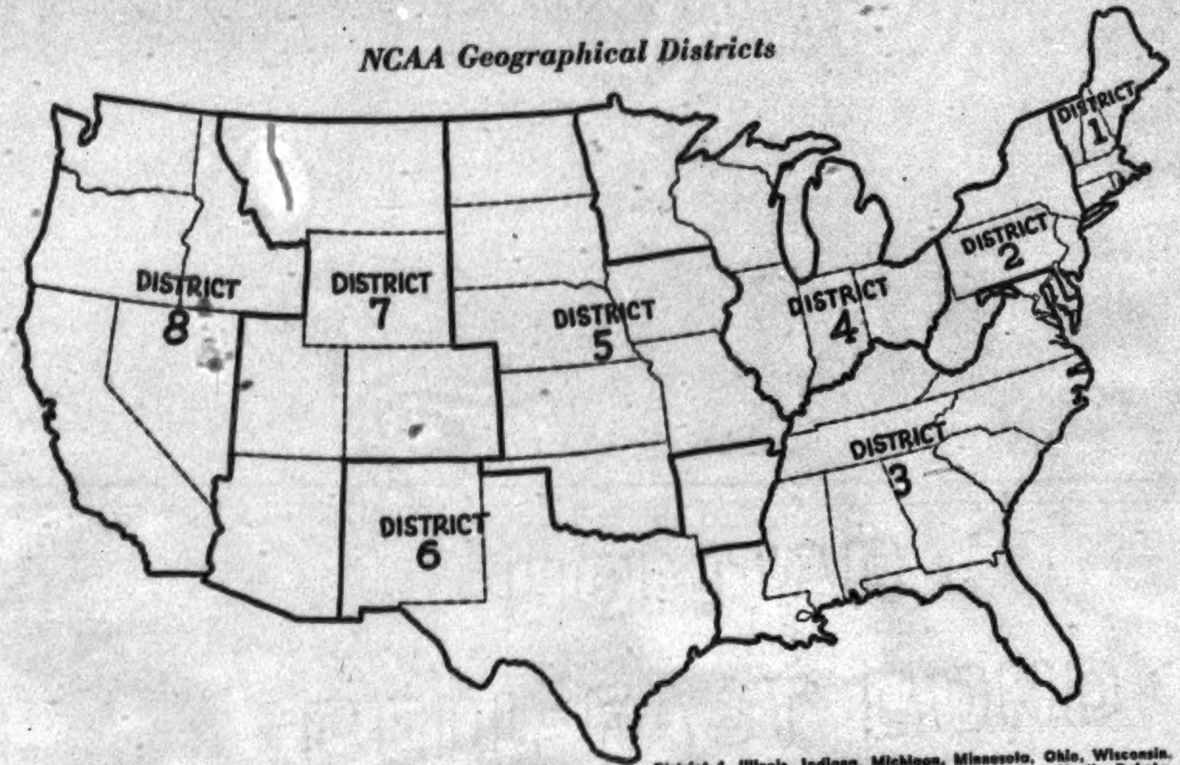
SPORT ATTENDENCE INFORMATION

NAME OF UNIVERSITY: WILFRID LAURIER UNIVERSITY

ACTIVITY	PRESENT SEATING CAPACITY	1971-72			1972-73			1973-74		
		No. of Home Games	Total Attendence	Total Net Revenue	No. of Home Games	Total Attendence	Total Net Revenue	No. of Home Games	Total Attendence	Total Net Revenue
FOOTBALL	3,000	4	6,000	$ 500.00	4	7,000	$1,000.00	4	8,000	2,000
HOCKEY	6,500	12	4,000	$ 500.00	12	4,000	$ 600.00	12	4,000	500
BASKETBALL	2,500	12	12,000	$1,000.00	12	12,000	$1,000.00	12	12,000	800

APPENDIX IV

NCAA Geographical Districts


DISTRICT 1
DISTRICT 2
DISTRICT 3
DISTRICT 4
DISTRICT 5
DISTRICT 6
DISTRICT 7
DISTRICT 8

District 1. Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont.

District 2. Delaware, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico, West Virginia.

District 3. Alabama, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia.

District 4. Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin.

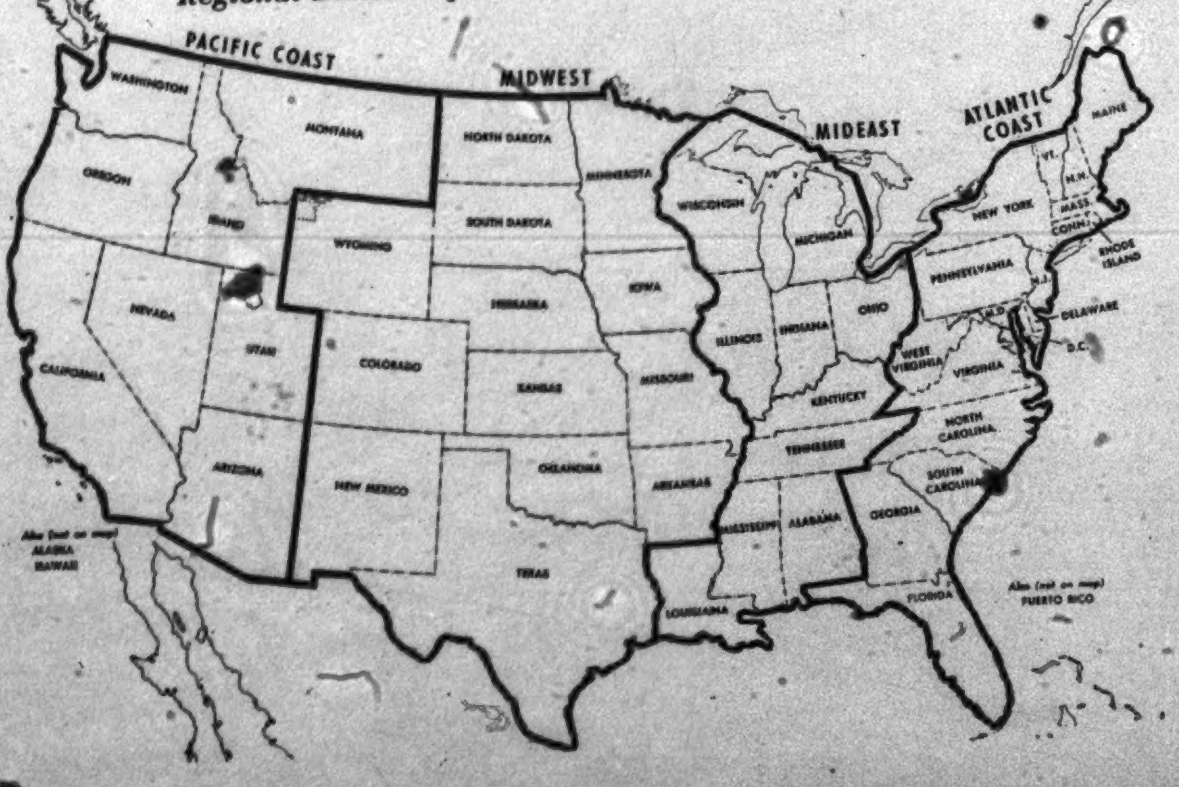
District 5. Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota.

District 6. Arkansas, New Mexico, Texas.

District 7. Arizona, Colorado, Montana, Utah, Wyoming.

District 8. Alaska, California, Hawaii, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Washington. (Revised: 1-8-60, 1-13-65)

Regional Divisions for NCAA College Division Competition


PACIFIC COAST
MIDWEST
MIDEAST
ATLANTIC COAST
WASHINGTON
OREGON
IDAHO
MONTANA
WYOMING
NEVADA
CALIFORNIA
UTAH
ARIZONA
COLORADO
NEW MEXICO
NORTH DAKOTA
SOUTH DAKOTA
NEBRASKA
KANSAS
OKLAHOMA
TEXAS
MINNESOTA
IOWA
MISSOURI
ARKANSAS
LOUISIANA
WISCONSIN
MICHIGAN
ILLINOIS
INDIANA
OHIO
KENTUCKY
TENNESSEE
MISSISSIPPI
ALABAMA
GEORGIA
FLORIDA
WEST VIRGINIA
VIRGINIA
NORTH CAROLINA
SOUTH CAROLINA
PENNSYLVANIA
NEW YORK
N.J.
M.D.
DELAWARE
D.C.
MAINE
VT.
N.H.
MASS.
CONN.
RHODE ISLAND

Also (not on map)
ALASKA
HAWAII

Also (not on map)
PUERTO RICO

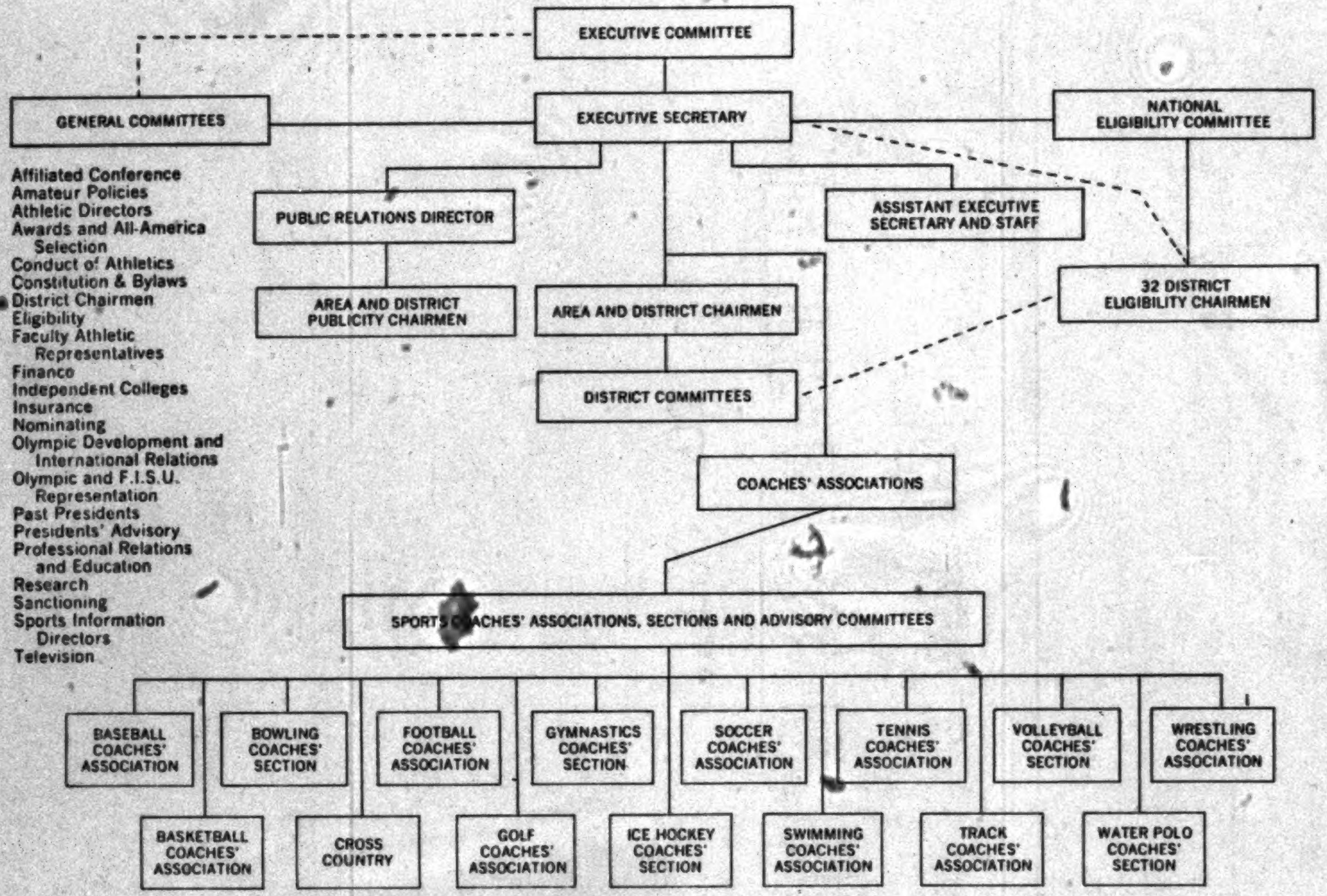
APPENDIX V

AREA AND DISTRICT STRUCTURE OF NAIA

	District	Geographic Limits
AREA I	1	Washington-Northern Idaho-Alaska-Hawaii-British Columbia
	2	Oregon-Southern Idaho
	3	California-Nevada
	5	Montana-Wyoming-Alberta-Saskatchewan
AREA II	4	Texas (Conferences)
	7	Arizona-Colorado-New Mexico-Utah
	8	Texas (Independents)
	30	Louisiana
AREA III	9	Oklahoma
	10	Kansas
	11	Nebraska
	12	North and South Dakota-Manitoba
AREA IV	13	Minnesota-Western Ontario
	14	Wisconsin
	15	Iowa
	16	Missouri
AREA V	17	Arkansas
	24	Kentucky-Tennessee
	25	Georgia-Florida
	27	Alabama-Mississippi
AREA VI	20	Illinois
	21	Indiana
	22	Ohio
	23	Michigan-Eastern Ontario
AREA VII	6	Western North Carolina-South Carolina-Western Virginia
	26	Central North Carolina
	28	West Virginia
	29	Eastern North Carolina-Eastern Virginia
AREA VIII	18	Western Pennsylvania-Western Maryland
	19	Eastern Pennsylvania-Eastern Maryland-D.C.-Delaware-Western New York
	31	Eastern New York-New Jersey
	32	New England-Quebec-New Brunswick-Nova Scotia

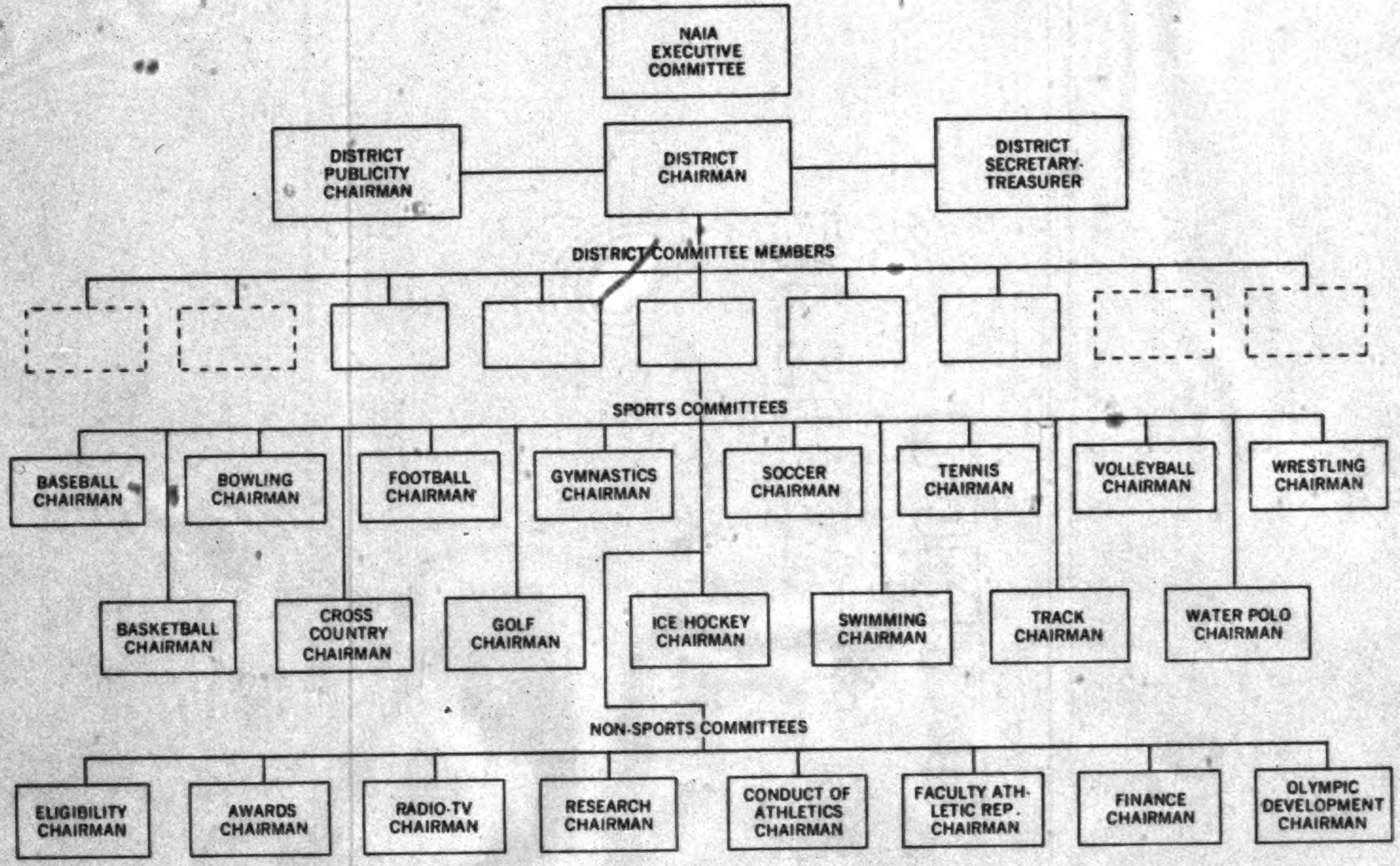
APPENDIX VI

ORGANIZATION OF NAIA


EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
GENERAL COMMITTEES
NATIONAL ELIGIBILITY COMMITTEE
Affiliated Conference
Amateur Policies
Athletic Directors
Awards and All-America Selection
Conduct of Athletics
Constitution & Bylaws
District Chairmen
Eligibility
Faculty Athletic Representatives
Finance
Independent Colleges
Insurance
Nominating
Olympic Development and International Relations
Olympic and F.I.S.U. Representation
Past Presidents
Presidents' Advisory
Professional Relations and Education
Research
Sanctioning
Sports Information Directors
Television
PUBLIC RELATIONS DIRECTOR
ASSISTANT EXECUTIVE SECRETARY AND STAFF
AREA AND DISTRICT PUBLICITY CHAIRMEN
AREA AND DISTRICT CHAIRMEN
32 DISTRICT ELIGIBILITY CHAIRMEN
DISTRICT COMMITTEES
COACHES' ASSOCIATIONS
SPORTS COACHES' ASSOCIATIONS, SECTIONS AND ADVISORY COMMITTEES
BASEBALL COACHES' ASSOCIATION
BASKETBALL COACHES' ASSOCIATION
BOWLING COACHES' SECTION
CROSS COUNTRY
FOOTBALL COACHES' ASSOCIATION
GOLF COACHES' ASSOCIATION
GYMNASTICS COACHES' SECTION
ICE HOCKEY COACHES' SECTION
SOCCER COACHES' ASSOCIATION
SWIMMING COACHES' ASSOCIATION
TENNIS COACHES' ASSOCIATION
TRACK COACHES' ASSOCIATION
VOLLEYBALL COACHES' SECTION
WATER POLO COACHES' SECTION
WRESTLING COACHES' ASSOCIATION

NOTE: It is recommended that ALL of the above-mentioned sports also have a three-man Games and Tournament Committee for administration of National Tournaments and Meets.

Solid lines denote direct responsibility; Dotted lines denote coordinative and supervisory responsibility.


NAIA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
DISTRICT PUBLICITY CHAIRMAN
DISTRICT CHAIRMAN
DISTRICT SECRETARY-TREASURER
DISTRICT COMMITTEE MEMBERS
SPORTS COMMITTEES
BASEBALL CHAIRMAN
BOWLING CHAIRMAN
FOOTBALL CHAIRMAN
GYMNASTICS CHAIRMAN
SOCCER CHAIRMAN
TENNIS CHAIRMAN
VOLLEYBALL CHAIRMAN
WRESTLING CHAIRMAN
BASKETBALL CHAIRMAN
CROSS COUNTRY CHAIRMAN
GOLF CHAIRMAN
ICE HOCKEY CHAIRMAN
SWIMMING CHAIRMAN
TRACK CHAIRMAN
WATER POLO CHAIRMAN
NON-SPORTS COMMITTEES
ELIGIBILITY CHAIRMAN
AWARDS CHAIRMAN
RADIO-TV CHAIRMAN
RESEARCH CHAIRMAN
CONDUCT OF ATHLETICS CHAIRMAN
FACULTY ATHLETIC REP. CHAIRMAN
FINANCE CHAIRMAN
OLYMPIC DEVELOPMENT CHAIRMAN

NOTE: The District Committee is responsible for the administration of every phase of the district program and the development of policies for committee function. Each committee shall have a District Committeeman as its supervisor.

APPENDIX VII

INTERCOLLEGIATE (BIG TEN) CONFERENCE

Office of Commissioner of Athletics
Sheraton-Chicago Hotel
Chicago, Illinois 60611

Area Code 312
Telephone 644-0906

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
INDIANA UNIVERSITY
STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY
OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY
PURDUE UNIVERSITY
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

**TO PROSPECTIVE STUDENT-ATHLETES
AT BIG TEN CONFERENCE UNIVERSITIES**

Big Ten Conference rules provide that a prospective freshman student-athlete, in order to participate in freshman practice or to be eligible for a grant of financial assistance, must have demonstrated an ability to reach a predicted grade point average of 1.7 (on a 4 point scale with A equal to 4 points) in his first year of college work in accordance with experience tables that have been developed for this purpose. These tables correlate high school ranks in class and scores on standard pre-college tests.

The first requirement in establishing eligibility for financial aid is filing with this office your level of academic work in high school as evidenced by your rank in your high school graduating class.

Please take this letter to your Principal and after he has read the letter addressed to him on the reverse side, ask him to complete the required information regarding your high school (or secondary school) work and return it to:

Big Ten Conference
Financial Aid Service
Sheraton-Chicago Hotel
Chicago, Illinois 60611

The second requirement must be met by taking the tests of either the The American College Testing Program (ACT) or Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT) of the College Entrance Examination Board and having these agencies forward your test score to our office. The procedures for taking these tests may be obtained from your high school principal or counselor.

When you register to take one of these two examinations, indicate "Big Ten Conference" as one of your three choices on your registration form. If you take the ACT examination, be sure to indicate "Big Ten Conference" (code 1111) on your test answer sheet.

If you have already taken either of the tests and did not indicate "Big Ten" as a score recipient, send a transcript request form or write a letter to the appropriate office listed below and ask that your test scores be sent to the Big Ten Conference. Include a check or money order for $2.00 when requesting your ACT scores; when requesting your SAT scores, include a check or money order for $1.00 service fee plus $1.00 for each score report you are requesting at the time.

College Entrance Examination Board
Box 592 or Box 1025
Princeton, New Jersey 08540 Berkeley, California 94701
(See map on Page 16 of the CEEB Bulletin of Information
to determine where your registration form should be sent.)

Records Department
American College Testing Program
Box 451
Iowa City, Iowa 52240

After the Conference Office has received both your High School Rank and your test scores, it will determine, based upon experience tables developed for this purpose, whether you are eligible for freshman practice and financial aid. After this determination has been made, all schools in the Big Ten will be notified of the pertinent information. If you are determined to be eligible for freshman practice and financial aid, the Big Ten Conference schools, at their election, will award you financial assistance in the form of a "Tender of Financial Assistance".

As a matter of information, financial assistance in the Big Ten Conference is limited to tuition and fees, and use of necessary books and certain supplies, in your selected course of study, and room and board.

If you or your parents have any questions about the Big Ten academic or financial assistance rules, policies or procedures, I urge you to write me at once.

William R. Reed
Commissioner

TO HIGH SCHOOL (OR SECONDARY SCHOOL) PRINCIPALS

My statement on the reverse of this sheet briefly summarizes Big Ten Conference requirements regarding freshman practice and financial assistance for prospective student-athletes.

Our Conference believes strongly in requirements of academic achievement as a condition of athletic participation and financial aid. Such requirements, of course, impose the necessity of certifying the student applicant's qualifications.

We hope that we may have your sympathetic cooperation in providing the information requested below. We hope you will feel that we are assisting the objectives of the secondary school program by emphasizing levels of academic achievement as conditions for collegiate athletic participation.

We believe that your cooperation can also relieve what we fully appreciate has been a burden upon many Principals in the form of multiple requests to supply similar information to the several colleges in which a prospective student-athlete may have shown interest. The information below will serve, through duplication and forwarding by my office, to inform all Big Ten Conference Universities, and need not be sought again as a basis for an application for aid.

Our office will accept a thermofax copy of the form you receive giving ACT or SAT scores.

Thank you for your consideration.

William R. Reed
Commissioner

* * * *

This is to certify that____
(Please print)
has a cumulative rank* of__________from the top in his *entire current* class** of____________
students at ____ High School,
(City and state)
__________________________. (This rank is ACTUAL_____, or an ESTIMATE_____.) This information is based on his__________semesters of work, which is the most recent available at this time. Graduation at this school requires__________semesters of work.

*If numerical rank in class cannot be given, please indicate whether he is in the upper quarter______, the upper one-third______, the upper half______, the upper two-thirds______, the upper three quarters______, or upper______of his class. It will be more beneficial to the prospective student-athlete, however, to have an exact numerical rank if at all possible.

**"Entire current class" means *all* students in the graduating class, and not just boys, college bound students, students in a particular curriculum, etc.

Signed____________________

Date____________________

Principal, or____________________

Applicant's Signature____________________

Date of Birth____________________

Street Address____________________

Sport(s) ____________________

City and State____________________

INTERCOLLEGIATE (BIG TEN) CONFERENCE

Office of Commissioner of Athletics
Sheraton-Chicago Hotel
Chicago, Illinois 60611

Area Code 312

Telephone 644-0906

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
INDIANA UNIVERSITY
STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY
OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY
PURDUE UNIVERSITY
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

TO PROSPECTIVE STUDENT-ATHLETES AT BIG TEN CONFERENCE UNIVERSITIES

Big Ten Conference rules provide that a prospective freshman student-athlete, in order to participate in freshman practice or to be eligible for a grant of financial assistance, must have demonstrated an ability to reach a predicted grade point average of 1.7 (on a 4 point scale with A equal to 4 points) in his first year of college work in accordance with experience tables that have been developed for this purpose.

There are two factors which will determine whether you will be eligible for freshman practice or financial assistance: (1) your rank in your high school graduating class and (2) your score on the tests of The American College Testing Program (ACT) or the Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT) of the College Entrance Examination Board.

Procedure for Obtaining High School Rank

The first requirement must be met by filing with this office your level of academic work in high school as evidenced by your rank in your high school graduating class. A special form has been printed in order that our office can be informed of your rank. Obtain this form from a member of the Athletic Department of a Big Ten school and ask your high school or secondary school principal to provide the information requested and send it to:

Big Ten Conference
Financial Aid Service
Sheraton-Chicago Hotel
Chicago, Illinois 60611

Procedures for Taking Required Tests

The second requirement must be met by taking either the ACT or SAT referred to above, and having the agency giving the test forward your test score to our office. You should obtain either the ACT Student Handbook 1969-70 and an ACT Registration Packet, or The College Entrance Examination Board Admissions Tests Bulletin of Information 1969-70 and the 1969-70 CEEB Admissions Test Registration Form, and register for either of these two tests immediately. The following is important information contained in these two booklets:

	ACT (The American College Testing Program)		SAT (College Entrance Examination Board)	
1. Dates of Examination	**Deadline for Registration**	**Test Date**	**Deadline for Registration***	**Test Date**
	Sept. 15, 1969	Oct. 18, 1969	Oct. 1, 1969	Nov. 1, 1969
	Nov. 10, 1969	Dec. 13, 1969	Nov. 5, 1969	Dec. 6, 1969
	Jan. 19, 1970	Feb. 21, 1970	Dec. 10, 1969	Jan. 10, 1970
	March 23, 1970	April 25, 1970	Feb. 4, 1970	March 7, 1970
	June 15, 1970	July 18, 1970	April 1, 1970	May 2, 1970
			June 10, 1970	July 11, 1970
2. Instructions for Registration	See Page 4. Student Handbook		Pages 9-17 Bulletin of Information	

*Last date for receipt of Registration Form without a $3.00 penalty fee.

ACT (The American College Testing Program)	SAT (College Entrance Examination Board)

3. Fees to be Sent with Registration Form

ACT	SAT
$6.00 See Page 4 Student Handbook	$5.50—Item 15 Test Registration Form

4. Indicate "Big Ten Conference" on Registration Form

Be certain to indicate on your Registration Form (and test answer sheet if you take the ACT examination) that scores must be sent to:

Big Ten Conference
Financial Aid Service
Sheraton-Chicago Hotel
Chicago, Illinois 60611

ACT		SAT
1111	BIG TEN OFFICE CODE	R1047

5. Request for a Report of Previous Test Score to Big Ten Office

If you previously have taken either of these examinations, write to the appropriate office listed below and ask that your official scores be sent to the Big Ten Conference.

Include a check or money order for $2.00 when requesting your ACT scores; when requesting your SAT scores, include a check or money order for a $1.00 service fee plus $1.00 for each score report that you are requesting at the time.

Be sure your letter or Request Form gives your complete name and home address, and the date on which you were tested, and the location of the center where you took the test.

If you took the SAT, it is preferred that you request previous scores using the Transcript Request Form, Page 15 of the Bulletin of Information.

Records Department
The American College Testing Program
Box 451
Iowa City, Iowa 52240

College Entrance Examination Board
Box 592 (or) Box 1025
Princeton, N. J. 08540 Berkeley, California 94701

(See map on Page 16 of CEEB Bulletin of Information. Requests should be sent to same address as original CEEB registration.)

After the Conference Office has received both your High School rank and your test scores, it will determine, based upon experience tables developed for this purpose, whether you are eligible for freshman practice and financial aid. After this determination has been made, all schools in the Big Ten will be notified of the pertinent information. If you are determined to be eligible for freshman practice and financial aid, the Big Ten Conference schools, at their election, will award you financial assistance in the form of a "Tender of Financial Assistance".

If you matriculate at a Big Ten university without having taken either of the two examinations, contact either the Athletic Department or Director of Admissions to obtain instructions on where you can most conveniently take the examination.

As a matter of information, financial assistance in the Big Ten Conference is limited to tuition and fees, and use of necessary books and certain supplies in your selected course of study, and room and board.

If you or your parents have any questions about the Big Ten academic or financial assistance rules, policies or procedures, I urge you to write me at once.

William R. Reed
Commissioner

INTERCOLLEGIATE (BIG TEN) CONFERENCE

STATEMENT OF ELIGIBILITY

(TO BE FILLED OUT AND SIGNED ONLY AFTER READING CAREFULLY THE RULES ON THE REVERSE OF THIS SHEET)

Name __________ Sport __________

Home Town and State __________ Class __________

__________ Course of Study __________

Date of Entrance at this University __________ Years of Previous Varsity Intercollegiate Competition: __________

Here __________ Elsewhere __________

Date of First Entrance at Any University __________ Alien: Yes __________* No __________

1. Have you ever registered in, enrolled in or attended any classes in any other college, university, normal school, junior college, or any other institution above high school grade or participated in any varsity intercollegiate athletic contest?

____
(IF SO, STATE NAME OF SCHOOL, DATES, YEARS OF VARSITY INTERCOLLEGIATE COMPETITION, ETC.)

2. Have you ever used, directly or indirectly, your knowledge of, skill in, athletics for financial gain?

____
(IF SO, STATE NAME OF ORGANIZATION AWARDING FINANCIAL GAIN, ADDRESS, DATE, AMOUNT, SPORT, ETC.)

3. Have you since entering this university participated in any athletic contest as a representative of any organization other than this university? __________
(IF SO, STATE SPORT, NAME OF TEAM, ADDRESS, DATES, ETC.)

4. Have you ever taken part in an athletic contest in which a money prize was offered, regardless of the disposition of this prize? __________
(IF SO, STATE SPORT, NAME OF TEAM, ADDRESS, DATES, OFFERING ORGANIZATION, AMOUNT OF PRIZE)

5. Have you ever received any remuneration for participating in an athletic contest (excluding expenses actually incurred as a participant or reasonable salary for services actually rendered on a job)?

____
(IF SO, STATE SOURCE, ADDRESS, DATE, AMOUNT, TYPE OF CONTEST, SPORT, ETC.)

6. Have you ever lent your name to any form of commercial advertising?

____
(IF SO, STATE NAME OF COMPANY OR ORGANIZATION, TYPE OF ADVERTISING, AMOUNT RECEIVED, DATE, ETC.)

7. Have you ever signed a professional athletic contract?

____
(IF SO, STATE NAME OF TEAM, ADDRESS, DATE, SPORT, ETC.)

8. Have you ever played in any game under an assumed name? __________

9. Did you play baseball or basketball last summer?

____
(IF SO, STATE NAME OF TEAM, ADDRESS, NAME OF LEAGUE, PRIZES OR AWARDS RECEIVED, SITES OF TOURNAMENTS, ETC.)

10. Did you participate in an All-Star contest before coming to this institution?

____
(IF SO, STATE SPORT, CITY AND STATE, SPONSOR, DATES, ETC.)

11. *If an alien student, have you ever participated as a representative of any team or as an individual in a foreign country after your nineteenth birthday and prior to entrance at this institution?

____
(IF SO, STATE SPORT, NAME OF TEAM OR TOURNAMENT, COUNTRY, DATES, ETC.)

I certify, upon the penalty of ineligibility for intercollegiate athletics, that the above statements are complete and accurate, and that I believe I am eligible to compete under the letter and spirit of Conference rules and regulations.

(Signed) __________

(Signed) __________ COACH

(Approved) __________ FOR FACULTY COMMITTEE

ELIGIBILITY RULES AND REGULATIONS

REGULATION IX requires that--

"Athletic Committees shall require each candidate for an intercollegiate athletic team, before competing, to subscribe to a statement (standard blanks for the purpose to be furnished by the Conference office) that he is eligible under the letter and the spirit of the rules adopted."

RULE 11 states that--

"Any student, who intentionally falsifies or deliberately fails to provide complete and accurate information, to the best of his knowledge, shall forfeit such eligibility for intercollegiate athletics as may be prescribed by the Commissioner."

ELIGIBILITY RULES 1 THROUGH 5 have to do with:

(a) regularly enrolled under-graduate students, doing "full work" during competition, residence requirements, and eligibility for freshman practice;

(b) anyone who is a team member in any term must complete that term in residence or put in one calendar year of residence after his return before he can gain eligibility;

(c) transfer students, including junior college and university branches or extension centers;

(d) "quality" and "quantity" of course hours passed;

(e) limitation of competition to three seasons;

(f) alien students who compete after age 19 and before they matriculate;

(g) eligibility limited to a period of four calendar years after matriculation.

The conditions covered by the foregoing rules will be shown, for the most part on the athlete's college record. If there is any question about the application of any of these rules, however, the athlete should refer to a copy of the Conference Handbook and read Eligibility Rules 1 through 5.

The following rules and regulations cover conditions to which the athlete himself must certify. They are condensed here for purposes of simplification. Again if there is any question regarding their applications the athlete should refer to the rules and regulations as stated in the Conference Handbook.

RULE 6. COMPENSATION

A. No student shall be eligible who:

(1) has ever used his knowledge of, or skill in, atheletics for financial gain (this shall not, however, prevent employment as a playground director, lifeguard, an official in intra-mural sports, or similar work);

(2) has taken part in an athletic contest (in any sport recognized as an intercollegiate sport by any Conference member) in which a money prize was offered unless he has given written notice in advance to the Commissioner and the meet management that he will not share in the money prize;

(3) lends his name to any form of commercial advertising (which is interpreted as a ban upon appearances on commercially sponsored radio or television programs);

(4) receives compensation from any employer unless (a) he is performing useful work; (b) he is being paid at the going rate in his locality for the work performed; and (c) he is working on the job all the time for which he is being paid;

(5) has signed a contract to serve as a player for any professional athletic organization.

RULE 7. FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

A. "Financial assistance" is defined as any form of unearned aid and any earnings from employment during term time, exclusive of vacation periods.

B. No student shall be eligible who receives any form of financial assistance other than:

(1) From those upon whom he is naturally or legally dependent for support;

(2) In the form of earnings from employment (other than that which is a part of the assistance given under paragraph 6 below) which he has obtained without the assistance in any way of any employee or representative of the athletic department of a member institution;

(3) Unearned aid, for which he is qualified and which is made available to him because of conditions totally unrelated to his athletic abilities or his participation in athletics;

(4) An institutional award not exceeding the costs of room, board, books, tuition and fees if, as an entering freshman, he has a prediction of obtaining a 1.7 grade point average during his freshman year;

(5) An institutional award not exceeding the costs of room, board, books, tuition and fees if, as a student, other than a freshman who has met the other eligibility rules for competition;

(6) This form of assistance may be awarded only by a regular agency of the institution which awards financial assistance to students generally, and in the form of a tender of financial assistance, which tender must have been accepted by the student in writing. No student who accepts such a tender of assistance at a Conference university may thereafter receive assistance at another Conference institution and retain his eligibilty.

C. Any assistance in the form of term-time employment earnings as described in paragraph B-2, or an award of assistance such as is described in paragraph B-3, must be reported to the Conference Commissioner. Such assistance reduces in like amount the student's eligibility for assistance under paragraph B-4 and B-5.

D. It is not permissible for an employee or representative of an athletic department to assist a student in obtaining any form of term-time employment except that which may be a form of institutional assistance as described in paragraph B-6.

RULE 9. ASSUMED NAMES

No student shall be eligible who has played in any game under an assumed name.

RULE 10. OUTSIDE COMPETITION

A. A student shall forfeit a year of eligibility if he competes during term time as the representative of any person or organization other than his institution. Regularly scheduled vacation periods of not less then ten days are not considered to be in "term time". This rule does not affect intramural sports participation or "unattached" competition even though in "term time".

B. A student shall forfeit all intercollegiate competition if he competes in any event not exclusively intercollegiate in the sport of baseball, basketball, gymnastics, or track and field unless that sport has been sanctioned by the Federation for that sport. This rule shall not apply to events conducted outside that Federation's national jurisdiction.

C. All "outside competition" is subject to the following conditions: (1) The student may not receive remuneration for his services as a participant, exclusive of reasonable expenses; (2) Team participation must be with a primarily amateur team, defined as one the majority of whose members do not receive compensation for playing; (3) The participation must occur during the normal session for the sport.

RULE 12. HARDSHIP CASES

A conference university may petition for a waiver of a particular rule or regulation in the case of unintended hardship or injustice to an athlete.

INTERCOLLEGIATE (BIG TEN) CONFERENCE
ATHLETE'S STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL SUPPORT

University ______________________________ Date ______________________

Name ______________________ (PLEASE PRINT) Class ________ Sport(s) ______________________

Home Town ______________________________ Date of Entrance ______________________

Campus Address ______________________________ Single ☐ Married ☐

1. I understand that under Conference Eligibility Rule 7 I will be ineligible for intercollegiate athletics if I accept financial aid other than (a) from my family; (b) from the University under a tender; (c) in the form of a grant or scholarship having nothing whatsoever to do with my athletic interests; (d) work other than provided in a tender which is not obtained through the efforts of an athletic staff member and at which I actually earn the going rate of pay; or (e) bona fide loans.

I also understand that if I am receiving aid under a tender I must report the receipt of non-athletic grants or scholarships (including government grants) and term-time earnings from employment because they reduce my eligibility for aid under a tender.

My expenses for the current school year (tuition and fees, room and board, books and supplies, transportation, personal and incidental or other expenses including clothing) are to be met from the following sources (Please check the appropriate squares and provide the additional information where requested):

☐ Parents. Estimated Amount. . . . . $ ____________	☐ * Other grants or scholarships including government grants
☐ Summer savings. Estimated amount . . . . $ ____________	☐ * Term-time employment
☐ Other personal savings. Estimated Amount $ ____________	☐ * Loans
☐ University grant under tender	☐ * Other (working wife, ROTC, educational insurance, etc.)

2. I did ☐ did not ☐ receive other grants or scholarships including government grants last school year. *(See back of sheet)

I was ☐ was not ☐ employed during term-time last school year. * (See back of sheet)

I did ☐ did not ☐ receive any loans or have other sources of income last year. * (See back of sheet)

I was ☐ was not ☐ employed during the past summer vacation period. * (See back of sheet)

I attended ☐ did not attend ☐ summer school last summer.

* If there is an entry for any starred item you are to explain it in detail in the appropriate section on the back of this sheet, including specifically the name and address of any term-time employer, nature of work, and rate of pay; the agency awarding any other grant or scholarship, its name and qualifications for it; and the name and address of any lender or lending agency with repayment date for any loan.

I understand that if there are any changes in the above during the school year, with regard to "other grants" or "term-time employment," I am to report them to ______________________________ so that a supplementary statement can be filed.

I certify, upon the penalty of ineligibility for intercollegiate athletics, that the above statements are complete and accurate, and that I am familiar with and in conformity with Conference Eligibility Rule 7 governing financial aid to athletes.

I understand that if for any reason the sum of unearned financial aid, grant-in-aid, and earnings from term-time employment exceeds the amount authorized by Eligibility Rule 7 of the Conference, scholastic credits and graduation certificates are subject to withholding until restitution of the excess has been made.

Signed ______________________________

To the best of my knowledge the foregoing (and any statement on the reverse of this sheet) is a complete and accurate statement.

Signed ______________________________ (COACH)

Signed ______________________________ (COACH)

-OVER-

EXPLANATION OF STARRED ITEMS

OTHER GRANTS OR SCHOLARSHIPS, INCLUDING GOVERNMENT GRANTS

	Name of Award	Sponsor of Award	Basis of Award	Amount
This Year				
Last Year				

TERM-TIME EMPLOYMENT

	Name and Address of Employer	Type of Work	Rate of Pay	Hours of Work	Total Term Time Earnings
This Year					
Last Year					

LOANS

	Source and Address	Repayment Terms	Amount
This Year			
Last Year			

OTHER (working wife, ROTC, Insurance, etc.)

This Year (Explain) ______ Amount ______

______ Amount ______

Last Year (Explain) ______ Amount ______

LAST SUMMER EMPLOYMENT

Name and City and State of Employer	Type of Work	Weeks Worked	Rate of Pay	Total Earnings

1969 INTER-CONFERENCE LETTER OF INTENT 1969

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do not sign before 8:00 A.M. (local time) May 21, 1969.
2. Read reverse side before completing and signing this form.
3. To be completed in triplicate — one copy to be retained by student, two copies to be returned to the institution, one of which is to be sent to the appropriate Commissioner.
4. THIS IS NOT AN AWARD OF FINANCIAL AID. If the enrollment decision in this letter is made with an understanding by the student that he is to receive financial assistance, he should have in his possession, before completing this Letter of Intent, a written statement from the institution involved which lists the terms and conditions, including the amount and duration, of such financial assistance.

……

Name of student____________________________
(Print or type)

To whom it may concern:

This is to certify my decision to enroll at____________________________in the fall of 1969.
Name of Institution

In making this certification I understand that:

(1) All members of the cooperating Conferences and institutions (listed on the reverse side of this letter) are obligated to respect my decision.

(2) If I elect not to enroll in the above named institution and enroll in another institution which is a participant in this agreement, my athletic eligibility at the institution in which I enroll will be limited in accordance with the regulations outlined on the reverse side of this letter.

(3) If my parent or guardian fails to co-sign this Letter of Intent, it will be rendered null and void.

(4) This letter will also be rendered null and void if I have not, by the opening of its classes in the fall of 1969, met the requirements for admission to the institution named above or its academic requirements for financial aid to athletes.

(5) I may sign only one Letter of Intent. If that letter is rendered "null and void" I may not then sign a second letter, but I remain free to enroll at any institution of my choice where I am admissible.

SIGNED____________________ __________ __________
Student Date Time

SIGNED____________________ __________ __________
Parent or Guardian Date Time

ADDRESS ____________________ __________ __________
Street Number City State

……

Submission of this Letter of Intent has been authorized by

SIGNED____________________ __________
Athletic Director Date

____
Institution

INTER-CONFERENCE LETTER OF INTENT REGULATIONS AND PROCEDURES

1. The following Conferences and institutions have subscribed to and are cooperating in the Inter-Conference Letter of Intent Plan: Atlantic Coast Conference . . . Big Eight Conference . . . Big Sky Athletic Conference . . . Central Intercollegiate Athletic Association . . . Intercollegiate (Big Ten) Conference . . . Interstate Intercollegiate Athletic Conference . . . Mid-American Conference . . . Missouri Valley Conference . . . Ohio Valley Conference . . . Pacific 8 Conference . . . Southeastern Conference . . . Southern Conference . . . Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference . . . Southwest Athletic Conference . . . Southwestern Athletic Conference . . . West Coast Athletic Conference . . . Western Athletic Conference . . . Ball State University . . . The Florida State University . . . Georgia Institute of Technology . . . Indiana State University Jacksonville University . . . Marquette University . . . Newberry College . . . Northern Illinois University . . . Oklahoma City University . . . Old Dominion University . . . Parsons College . . . Pennsylvania State University . . . Portland State University . . . Seattle University . . . Southern Illinois University . . . State University of New York at Buffalo . . . Syracuse University . . . Tennessee A & I State University . . . Tulane University . . . University of Dayton . . . University of Detroit . . . University of Houston . . . University of Notre Dame . . . University of Pittsburgh . . . University of South Alabama . . . Utah State University . . . Virginia Polytechnic Institute . . . West Virginia University . . . Xavier University (Ohio).

2. By the signing of this Letter of Intent, the student-athlete certifies that he has not signed another Inter-Conference Letter of Intent.

3. After signing the Inter-Conference Letter of Intent with one institution, should a student-athlete elect to enroll at another institution which is a participant in the Inter-Conference Letter of Intent Plan but not a member of the same Conference, the institution in which he enrolls may not be represented in athletic competition by that student-athlete until he shall have been in residence two years and in no case for more than two years of varsity competition in any sport. This restriction shall not apply to:

(a) A student-athlete after one academic year of residence at the institution with which he signed an Inter-Conference Letter of Intent, However, Conference and NCAA regulations governing transfers shall apply to a student-athlete who transfers after one academic year of residence.

(b) A student-athlete who has not attended any senior college for at least one year after signing an Inter-Conference Letter of Intent, provided his request for the originally specified financial aid on a subsequent September date is not approved by the institution that signed him to the Inter-Conference Letter of Intent. In order to be relieved of this restriction, the student-athlete must file with the appropriate Conference Commissioner a statement from the original institution to the effect that such financial aid was not available to him on the requested September date.

4. After signing an Inter-Conference Letter of Intent with one institution, should a student-athlete elect to enroll at another institution which is a member of the same Conference, his athletic eligibility at the institution in which he enrolls will be limited in accordance with the regulations of that Conference.

5. This Inter-Conference Letter of Intent must be signed by the Athletic Director before submission to the prospective student-athlete and his parents for their signatures.

6. This form must be completed in triplicate, one copy to be retained by the prospective student-athlete and two copies returned immediately to the institution. It will be the responsibility of the institution to see that one of the copies returned to it is sent promptly to the appropriate Conference Commissioner.

7. Upon receipt of the completed Letter of Intent, the Commissioner of each Conference will notify promptly the Commissioners of all other Conferences, and they in turn will notify their member and affiliated institutions of the student-athlete's certification.

8. THE INTER-CONFERENCE LETTER OF INTENT IS NOT TO BE SIGNED BY STUDENT-ATHLETE AND PARENT PRIOR TO 8:00 A.M. LOCAL TIME ON MAY 21, 1969.

INDIANA UNIVERSITY
Department of Intercollegiate Athletics
Athletic Field House
BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA 47401

AREA CODE 812
TEL. NO. 337-1006

December 10, 1968

Mr. George W. Smith
10423 Saskatchewan Drive
Edmonton, Alberta, Canada

Dear George:

I do hope you have made your decision regarding the institution you plan to attend and you have definitely decided to come to Indiana University.

We are very impressed with you, not only because of your athletic ability, but more so because of your other fine qualities. The staff is in agreement that you are the caliber of young man we want here at Indiana University to represent our school in intercollegiate competition.

Enclosed you will find a tender of financial assistance. You will have ten days to sign and return the tender to Indiana University. The tender must be signed and mailed on or before December 19, 1968.

You will keep the white copy for your personal record and mail the pink and yellow copies back to Mr. Donovan J. Allen, Director of Scholarships and Loans at the University. There is an enclosed envelope for this purpose.

I am positive your decision to attend Indiana University this January is a good move on your part. I feel certain that you will be a success here at Indiana, both academically and athletically.

Sincerely yours,

Chris Dal Sasso
Assistant Administrator

CDS:rm

Enclosures

INTERCOLLEGIATE (Big Ten) CONFERENCE
TENDER OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

From: Indiana University
(Name of University)

Date December 10, 1968

☒ Initial ☐ Renewal

To: George W. Smith
(Name of Applicant)

10423 Saskatchewan Drive
(Street Address)

Edmonton, Alberta, Canada
(City and State)

Date of entrance in University January 1969

Sport Swimming

2nd. sem 1968-69

1. This tender of financial assistance is being made to you for the college period 1st sem 1969-70 because:

X (a) You are an academically qualified prospective student athlete. (This tender is to be considered withdrawn if the high school rank used in computing your academic qualifications is not confirmed or if you are not admissible to this University.)

___ (b) You are an upper classman academically eligible for intercollegiate athletic competition.

2. This tender covers the following as checked:

X (a) Tuition and fees, room and board, and use of necessary books and certain supplies in your selected course of study.

___ (b) The following items as checked:

- ___ (1) Tuition and fees in your selected course of study
- ___ (2) Board
- ___ (3) Room
- ___ (4) Use of necessary books and certain supplies in your selected course of study
- ___ (5) Commuting transportation and lunches not to exceed $___
- ___ (6) Other as follows ___

3. This tender does not cover any other costs or expenses.

4. You will be eligible for a renewal of this tender of assistance according to this University's renewal policies at the end of its term if you are academically qualified for intercollegiate athletic competition.

5. If you wish to accept this tender of assistance it will be necessary for you to return two signed copies of this form to the financial assistance office indicated below postmarked no later than December 19, 1968

6. Work requirements, or other explanation of award: ___

Signed James W. Orwig
Director of Athletics

Signed ___
Scholarship Officer

ACCEPTANCE OF TENDER OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

I accept the Tender of Financial Assistance which appears above on this form. In doing so I certify the following:

1. I have not accepted another tender of financial assistance from a member of the Big Ten Conference.
2. I am aware that I will forfeit all eligibility for athletic competition in the Big Ten Conference if
   a. I hereafter accept any form of financial assistance from another member of the Conference.
   b. I receive any financial assistance from any source other than as provided for in this award, or my family and governmental agencies, or in the form of an award having nothing whatsoever to do with my athletic abilities or interests.
3. I am further aware that
   a. Any employment earnings by me during term time and any other financial assistance, except from my family, but including academic scholarships must be reported by me to the Conference Commissioner on forms he will provide, and that such earnings or assistance, in combination with the aid provided through this tender, may not exceed basic educational costs at my University.
   b. The aid provided in the tender will be cancelled if I sign a professional sports contract or accept money for playing in an athletic contest.

Signed ___

Date ___

If you wish to accept the tender of financial assistance you are to sign all copies. Keep one copy for your own files and return by mail the yellow and pink copies immediately upon signature to

1 STUDENT'S FILE COPY
3/66

Mr. Donovan J. Allen, Director of Scholarships and Loans, Indiana University, 809 E. 7th., Bloomington, Indiana 47401

APPENDIX VIII

THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
VANCOUVER 8, CANADA

FACULTY OF PHARMACY

February 1, 1960

Messrs. Van Vliet, Carson, McLarty, Pugh, Flynn.

Gentlemen:

Accompanying this letter you will find (1) A statement of the motions of the meeting of November 14th. and a summary of some background material which I feel pertains to the work of our Sub-Committee; (2) The Hall Report (1949) to the N.C.C.U.; (3) A summary of the opinion held at U.B.C. in respect to the current need for a national intercollegiate athletic organization.

I hope you will agree with the terms of reference for our Sub-Committee, as I have outlined them immediately following the abovementioned motions. If not, will you kindly let me have your views on how they should be expanded or restricted.

Might I suggest, further, that, as the first stage in our work, you let me have your comments on the form the national organization should take. In particular, will you kindly study the Hall report and express your views on the several recommendations. As you know, the N.C.C.U. now has become the N.C.C.U.C. If the legal problems which Queen's and Toronto found in the original recommendations can be circumvented, I presume there might still be certain definite advantages in having the athletic organization tied in in some way with this academic body. Is there not something of a parallel in the manner in which the military training has been handled?

COPY

On the other hand, if it is your feeling that some expanded form of the C.I.A.U., not necessarily with any N.C.C.U.C. connection, is a better approach, please let me have your comments along this line -- with as specific proposals as possible.

If each member will forward any and all comments and suggestions pertaining to this whole matter at the earliest convenient date, your Chairman will undertake to collate same and distribute the result for the second round of correspondence.

Sincerely yours,

AWMatthews

A. W. Matthews,
Dean

AWM:oh
Encl.

The Sub-Committee to Investigate a National Intercollegiate Athletic Union

The particular motions, passed at the November 14th. joint-meeting of representatives of the W.C.I.A.U., O.Q.A.A. and O.-St.L.I.A.U., that are the direct concern of this Committee are:

Prof. Osborne/Dr. McLarty. That the principle of constituting a truly National Intercollegiate Athletic Union be endorsed by this meeting. Carried unanimously.

Father Hussey/Prof. Osborne. That in order to implement the basic principle of establishing a National Intercollegiate Athletic Union, representatives from all existing unions shall convene at the same time and place as that set for the 1960 meeting of the N.C.C.U. Carried.

Dr. Van-Vliet/Mr. Phillips. That a sub-committee to investigate National Intercollegiate Competition be struck today, consisting of two delegates from each Union or Association, and that this Committee meet as required, during the year, and forward a report to the respective Unions and Associations.

This motion was approved unanimously and it was agreed that the sub-committee should be named at the conclusion of the meeting.

It is the Chairman's interpretation from the foregoing motions, and the discussion that preceded them, that the broad terms of reference of this sub-committee should be to review both the practicality and the desirability of inter-sectional athletic competions (whether leading to declared national championships or otherwise) and to report on all considerations related to this matter to our respective unions, with a view to assisting them to instruct their delegates to the proposed conference at the N.C.C.U. Meeting. It would appear to be desirable, further, that other considerations than those directly related to inter-sectional competition but which may pertain to a national organization should be looked into and reported upon.

Background Information:

It is known that at least on one occasion, prior to 1939, the W.C.I.A.U. pointed out to the C.I.A.U. the anomaly of such designation of an organization that is distinctly sectional in nature and suggest that serious consideration be given to organizing a national intercollegiate athletic association. Presumably, the records of the two Unions will make mention of this.

The following is taken from the Report of the N.C.C.U. Executive Committee, as submitted to the 1948 Annual Meeting of the National Conference of Canadian Universities -- (Executive Meeting Feb. 13-14, 1948):

3

4. At a joint meeting with the Athletic Directors of member institutions, the Executive Committee approved the following resolution which had been adopted by the Athletic Directors:

i. That the CIAU be so enlarged as to include all Canadian Universities, and that appropriate regional bodies be formed, with a newly constituted executive body to be elected by the delegates at an annual meeting of the CIAU, and that the CIAU be asked to submit a report on the organization revision to the June meeting of the National Conference of Canadian Universities.
It is further recommended that the CIAU invite representatives of the WCIAU and MIAU to attend its annual meeting on March 20, in Montreal, to discuss this proposal.

ii. That this meeting go on record as approving the definition of an amateur contained in the CIAU HANDBOOK, pages 15 and 16.

iii. That the University Administrative bodies be requested to take such steps as may be necessary to enforce the following CIAU rule:

> Article 5, page 3: "No student eligible to compete in any intercollegiate contest shall represent a non-college club or organization during the college term, unless liberated by the member of the CIAU concerned, but this shall not be interpreted to prevent a student representing a non-college club during the long vacation."

iv. That CIAU eligibility forms be signed by athletes in the presence of a staff member designated by the President of each university.

5. The Executive Committee then adopted the following resolution:

"That the meeting convened by the CIAU of March 20th be asked to make provision in the proposed revision of the constitution to ensure that the academic authorities of the universities will be responsible for the enforcement of standards of eligibility, and for the appointment of all coaching and administrative staff in the Department of Athletics.

"That the recommendation be made to all member institutions that, if necessary, the internal organization of the university be modified to attain the above mentioned conditions."

"That each member of the National Conference of Canadian Universities be asked to send to the secretary before June 1, 1948, a detailed description of the organization and machinery that are at present in use at their institution for the enforcement of standards of eligibility, and for appointment of the coaching and administrative staff in the Department of Athletics."

It appears that during the course of the 1958 N.C.C.U. Annual Meeting a Committee, under the Chairmanship of President G.E. Hall, University of Western Ontario, was set up with terms of reference to include:

(a) the establishment of a Dominion-wide Intercollegiate Athletic Union,
(b) the possibility of effecting (i) the promulgation of uniform regulations of eligibility and (ii) uniform playing regulations in various sports, and
(c) the possibility of dominion-wide play-offs.

This Committee reported to the next Annual Meeting (see Appendix I) and the following reference appeared in the minutes of the N.C.C.U. meeting, June 13th., 1949.

VI. A Dominion-Wide Athletics Union.

President G.E. Hall of the University of Western Ontario presented the report of his Committee, which is printed on page 56. The discussion showed a consensus of opinion that uniform standards of eligibility across the country were desirable, and there was general support for the idea of stricter eligibility rules and the need for an idealistic approach in dealing with the problem of professionalism. It was, however, recognized that time would be required to hammer out the details of the report's proposals and to work out a redefinition of what of what constitutes an amateur.

A motion was passed approving the report in principle and resolving that it should be brought before the appropriate authorities of the member universities for their consideration. The universities were requested to report, not later than 1st. November, to the Executive Committee, which should then take steps to set up the proposed Board of Governors.

The Conference thanked President Hall and his committee for their work and their report and invited them to continue as a committee of the Conference with President Hall as chairman.

There is a further note in the report of the Executive Committee meeting, June 15th., 1949 as follows:

2. Dominion-wide Athletics Union.

The Secretary was instructed to ask member institutions to send him their views on the proposal to establish a Dominion-wide Athletics Union in time for consideration at the November meeting of the Executive Committee.

The next reference to this matter is to be found in the Minutes of the N.C.C.U. Annual Meeting, June 1st., 1950:

VII. Dominion-wide Intercollegiate Athletics Union.

The President regretted that President G.H. Hall, the Chairman of the Committee on the Establishment of a Dominion-wide Athletics Union, was unable to attend the Conference. President Hall had written stating that the proposals adopted by the Conference in Halifax in 1949 were not acceptable, for legal or other reasons, to two members of the Canadian Intercollegiate Athletics Union. He therefore thought that the wisest plan would be merely to report progress until these difficulties had been discussed further.

Professor T.R. Loudon of the University of Toronto said that the matter ought not to be shelved since it was pressing and vital. In his opinion, the Conference with its changing membership was not a suitable body to exercise authority over a Dominion-wide Athletics Union or to have the sole responsibility for deciding upon athletics policy. The problem of the encroaching power of the professional coach was becoming more urgent and something sould be done at once. The proposal adopted at the Halifax Conference was legally impossible at the University of Toronto and at Queen's University. He recommended that the Committee of the Conference considering this problem should consult with the C.I.A.U. and report to the Executive Committee.

The President suggested that the executive heads of universities present at the Conference should discuss this matter during the Conference. Finally it was resolved that President Hall's Committee should confer with the C.I.A.U. concerning the furthering, amendment, or abandonment of the plan for a Dominion-wide Intercollegiate Athletics Union, and that President Hall should be asked to convene this meeting at the earliest possible moment.

This seems to have ended this matter as fas as can be learned from the official records of the National Conference of Canadian Universities are concerned.

Intersectional Competition -- 1953-59.

The only productive efforts to establish inter-sectional competition has come in recent years with the inauguration of the Churchill Trophy in football. Starting in 1953, U.B.C. began competing annually in a pre-season exhibition game with a Ontario-Quebec representative. Three of these games have been played on the West Coast. In 1954, U.B.C. also played a post-season game against the University of Toronto in Vancouver and, in 1959, as the champion of the newly reorganized Western Union, against the eastern winner, University of Western Ontario. This latter game was played in Toronto, under sponsorship of the Toronto Star Weekly and the Churchill Trophy was awarded to the winner.

The Churchill Trophy is the result of the efforts of Dr. Elliott, Department of Neurosurgery, Montreal General Hospital (and Queen Mary Veterans' Hospital). While tied in with his interest in the Canadian Paraplegic Association, Dr. Elliott has indicated from the first that a primary objective was to bring about closer contact between western and eastern universities. Each year a relay race between the competing universities has been a feature of half-time and in 1959 this idea was expanded into an east-west track and field meet, held the day prior to the football game.

At the C.I.A.U. Annual Meeting held in Kingston, Ont., on April 4, 1959, the following motion was passed:

"That the President and Secretary of this body be empowered to carry on preliminary correspondence with the members of the Western Athletic Associations for the purpose of exploring the possibilities in increasing C.I.A.U. Membership".

APPENDIX II.

During that period in which Canadian universities were growing and expanding in the immediate post-World War I era, the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada was the dominant force in the control of athletics. The strict requirement for "amateur status" and the importance attached to possession of an "amateur card" resulted in all of the national sports organizations being closely tied in with the A.A.U. of C. This was true also of the two major intercollegiate bodies, the Western Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union and the Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union.

The first deflection from this close-knit structure came with the breaking away of the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association. Out and out professional hockey was gaining rapidly in popular support and when commercially sponsored amateur teams began to try to keep pace, competition for top players became very keen and the "amateur code for hockey players" soon became a mockery. After failure to obtain a broadening out of the A.A.U. of C. code that would meet the situation for hockey players, the C.A.H.A. divorced itself from the Amateur Union.

Later on a similar pattern developed in football and the Canadian Rugby Union dropped the definition of an amateur from its constitution. The third major spectator sport, basketball, now also completely controls its own affairs and carries on with the majority of the teams under commercial sponsorship. The A.A.U. of C., deprived of its main sources of revenue and shorn of most of its control now contents itself primarily with the administration of track and field and several other sports including boxing, wrestling, weight-lifting, gymnastics, fencing, etc. As a consequence of this succession of events, the intercollegiate associations found themselves, to a large extent, left to their own devices. In the major spectator sports of football and hockey the professional, or at best, semi-professional, nature of the competition, together with the time-consuming arrangements for national play-offs has forced college teams out of Canadian championships.

Another by-product of the present over-emphasis on professional sport in Canada has been the commercial sponsorship of junior teams. Some of these leagues, particularly in hockey and football, have been promoted on a scale closely approaching the professional leagues. In a great many cases very strong inducements have been held out to star high school and college players to join such teams rather than to continue with their education. Although this contention may be disputed in some quarters, there does seem to be grounds for the opinion that the era of semi-pro junior teams is running its course and that, with good leadership minor competition in the various sports may again be channeled along more reasonable lines.

It is the view of the Men's Athletic Committee that the Universities, through their extra-mural programmes, and less directly through their physical education curriculae can, and perhaps should, furnish this leadership. While interest in professional sport undoubtedly will continue at a high level in Canada, it seems quite probable that the pendulum will swing partly back, at least to the extent where amateur sports are recognised as worthy of more support because of their importance in the general fitness picture. The catalyst in this connection may well be the acquiring of a better understanding of the functions of our nationally subsidized television medium.

Be this as it may, it is the U.B.C. contention that the vacuum which now exists in the truly amateur sports outside of A.A.U. of C. jurisdiction should prove most receptive to a well-coordinated and directed national intercollegiate organization. This group would be looked to to provide rules and standards suitable for minor and high school and other teams in sports not now covered by A.A.U. of C. The providing of uniform conditions of eligibility for student athletes likewise would be a natural function.

We normally expect our Canadian Universities to be known and recognized for their achievement in the arts, sciences and professions and with a large segment of the public this is true. There also are, however, a considerable number of citizens who follow the sports pages very closely and whose attitude towards an institution is considerably influenced thereby. This being so, it is highly desirable that there should be a favorable press towards intercollegiate athletics in general. It is the feeling at U.B.C. that in this direction of improved public relations the Canadian institutions are likely to make more progress through joint action than by working singly. A well planned national programme could serve both for the guidance of individual institutions and by setting up rules to guard against over-emphasis.

While it may not prove desirable or feasible to expand intersectional competition to the degree that annual national intercollegiate championships are held in all sports, a national organization would provide the means for long-range planning with due consideration to the many and varied interests of the member institutions. Provision for declaring intercollegiate champions in some of the sports in Olympic and British Empire Games year would provide a much more equitable means of challenging for the right to compete for the privilege of representing Canada than does the long-drawn-out present system of national playoffs (for example - basketball).

In such sports, where regular national playoffs might be considered to be too time consuming some plan for rotating intersectional meetings between teams might prove a desirable substitute as a means of promoting closer relations between students in the eastern and western universities.

To summarize the U.B.C. view, it is our belief that the popularity of sports of all types is on a long up-swing in Canada and that a national intercollegiate organization can, and should, speak with a strong voice in determining policies, rules, etc. With increasing speed of travel the serious loss of time problem has been overcome and intersectional contests in at least some sports are certain to develop and it would seem wise to provide the national framework now so that this development can be a planned one.

THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
VANCOUVER 8, CANADA

FACULTY OF PHARMACY

April 2, 1960

To Members of the Sub-Committee to Investigate
a National Intercollegiate Athletic Union.

Gentlemen:

Several members of the Committee have replied, with comments, to the mailing circulated early in February. Your Chairman also had an opportunity for a short discussion with Dean Sisam on February [illegible].

Mr. Flynn has advised that the subject of a National organization was on the agenda for annual meeting of the Ottawa-St. Lawrence Intercollegiate Athletic Association, held April 1st. Mr. Carson also has advised me of the C.I.A.U. annual meeting, to be held April 5th. There will be a discussion of the whole matter at the W.C.I.A.U. meeting on April 23rd.

May I suggest to members of the Committee who will be attending the latter two meetings that it would be helpful if the C.I.A.U. and the W.C.I.A.U. could adopt formal resolutions re the desirability of proceeding at once to form a national organization. It also would further facilitate matters if these Unions would agree to send official representatives to a meeting at an early date. In my opinion the fact that some opposition has been expressed to an official tie-up with the A.A.U.C. need not preclude the possibility of a meeting in Kingston in June, when many from Western Canada will be in the east. However, any other suggestions as to time and place will be appreciated.

COPY

If the results of these April meetings are favourable, I believe there would be sufficient time to circulate two or three proposals to our Committee with a view to coming up with one, or possibly two, concrete plans for the form of organization to be put before a June meeting.

Enclosed herewith are some of the comments received to date.

Sincerely yours,

AWMatthews

A. W. Matthews,
Chairman.

AWM:oh
Encl.

APPENDIX IX

February 6, 1960

Dr. A.W. Matthews
Dean, Faculty of Pharmacy
University of British Columbia
VANCOUVER, British Columbia

Dear Whit:

I am not certain that I can provide any useful information beyond that included in the material you sent me. However, I do wish to suggest that, in my opinion, there is one aspect of this whole program which simply cannot be emphasized enough. That is the conviction that the time has come for Canadian universities to give real leadership and idealism to Canadian sport. Aside from such obvious areas of influence as Canadian Government, the Olympic Committee, the British Empire Committee and the various sports-governing bodies, there is a need for good public relations through prestige, inspirational example and national influence in such things as research and experiment in the field of sport. It is my sincere belief that this kind of public appeal, while coming from proposed numerous sources, demands a carefully worked out system of national play-downs in intercollegiate athletics. We all know that such an arrangement need have no bearing on academic standards and that the loss of time to any one individual should be negligible. It is time that the Canadian universities give the youth of Canada something to look up to and look forward to; particularly to that age group that find sport prowess and manliness their most important consideration.

Now I really haven't meant to shoot off at the mouth at such a rate, but I wanted to remind you that I am just as strongly in favor of an anticipated effort towards a properly-organized national intercollegiate athletic union with national play-offs as I ever have been. It is also possible for me now to truly say that I will never have any professional connection with such an endeavor either as a coach or an athletic director. However, my opinions remain the same. I believe we must find a solution to this problem and we must convince all university authorities that university leadership is absolutely necessary in the field of athletics generally in the best interests of Canadian youth.

If there is anything I can do to assist in any way, please let me know. I hope you have a good trip east and that your various talks are most successful.

Very truly yours.

MLVV:es

M.L. Van Vliet
Director

APPENDIX X

CANADIAN INTERCOLLEGIATE
ATHLETIC UNION

July 17, 1961

Gentlemen:

In Montreal, on June 7, 1961, the Committee on the Formation of a National Union met under the Chairmanship of Dean A. W. Matthews. The Constitution, which had been approved in principle previously by the Associations concerned, was discussed and revised. A copy of this provisional Constitution is attached.

Following the acceptance of the Constitution by the Committee, a provisional executive was elected in accordance with this Constitution.

Despite the fact that all delegates, excepting those from the O-Q.A.A., had been empowered to act, it was recommended that the Constitution be referred once more to the member Associations and that the provisional executive should take office on October 15, 1961, subject to ratification by the member Associations.

Reason was presented at the meeting why it might be very important to have this Union organized and fully functional in 1961. I urge you, therefore, to give immediate consideration to the enclosed document.

It is hoped that final ratification may be received from each member Association, of the Constitution and executive, prior to October 15, 1961.

Sincerely yours,

Duncan A. McLarty.

/JB

CANADIAN INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETIC UNION

Ontario Quebec Athletic Association
Ottawa-St Lawrence Intercollegiate Athletic Association
Western Canada Intercollegiate Athletic Association
Maritime Intercollegiate Athletic Association

21 Jul 61

Gentlemen:

I have been asked by Dr. McLarty to have his letter and the proposed Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union Constitution run off in sufficient quantity to present two copies to each member institute of the OQAA, OSLIAA, WCIAA, MIAA, and a copy to each association secretary.

As there is no existing mailing list, I have had to compile one with the result I may have missed a member institute. If this happens I apologize. Hence, I would appreciate the correct mailing address of member institutes and personalities desirous of being included on the mailing list at your convenience.

Your's truly,

(W J McLeod) Major
Sec-Treas C.I.A.U.

CONSTITUTION

# of The

CANADIAN INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETIC UNION

ARTICLE I - NAME

1.1 This Union shall be called the Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union.

ARTICLE II - PURPOSE

2.1 The Purpose of this Union shall be -

2.1.1 To provide all members with a medium of discussion for problems of common interest.

2.1.2 To set basic eligibility regulations under which all Union competitions shall be conducted. (See Article VIII)

2.1.3 To encourage and co-ordinate inter-association and/or National championships and to keep all records and make awards for such championships.

2.1.4 To approve such playing rules and codes (of other national sports organizations) as may be deemed suitable to govern intercollegiate sport.

2.1.5 To enter into agreement with other sports bodies, in cases where it is deemed desirable to do so, whereby the status and jurisdiction of this organization is recognized.

2.1.6 To reflect and interpret to the Canadian public the highest possible standard of amateur sport and sportsmanship.

2.1.7 To exercise such other powers and responsibilities as may be vested in it by the member Association from time to time.

ARTICLE III - MEMBERSHIP

3.1 The members of this Union shall be Associations, and not individual institutions. Each member shall have power to draw up its own constitution and by-laws provided that these are not inconsistent with this constitution. Also, it shall have full control of the organization and administration of all competitions under its own jurisdiction, subject to the provisions of Article II.

3.2 To be eligible for membership, each Associations within the Union must meet the following requirements:

3.2.1 The Association must be composed of at least three members, each of which is an educational institution offering courses at the University level.

3.2.2 Each such institution must have an Athletic Board or other corresponding body which officially represents the institution and which shall be responsible to the Administration of the institution through the principal officer of the institution. For the purpose of continuity, each such Board must appoint a permanent official who will be responsible for attending to correspondence from year to year.

3.2.3 The Association must have an official governing body composed of delegates from the institution within the Association, to which each institution must appoint at least one delegate who holds a full time academic appointment on the Faculty, and is otherwise qualified to represent the teaching body of his institution.

3.2.4 Within the Association, regular competitions must be conducted annually in six or more different sports at the intercollegiate level.

3.2.5 Each Association must file with the Secretary of the C.I.A.U. a copy of its constitution and by-laws and must advise him of any changes which are made in these from time to time.

3.3.1 Application for membership must be submitted in writing to the Board of Governors. A two-thirds majority vote of the Board is necessary for the admission of any new Association.

3.3.2 Any Association may be expelled by a two-thirds majority vote of the Board of Governors.

ARTICLE IV - ORGANIZATION

4.1 The affairs of this Union shall be conducted by a Board of Governors.

4.2 The Board of Governors shall be composed of representatives appointed by and from the official governing body within each Association.

4.3 There shall be two representatives from each member Association, each of whom shall have a full-time academic appointment.

4.4 At any meeting of the Board of Governors, each member Association represented at the meeting shall be entitled to two votes. In the event of a tie vote, the motion shall be declared lost.

ARTICLE V - OFFICERS

5.1 The officers of this Union shall be a President, a Vice-President from each of the other member Associations and a Secretary-Treasurer. The President and the Vice-President shall be elected annually at the meeting of the Board of Governors.

ARTICLE VI - MEETINGS

6.1 An Annual Meeting of the Board of Governors shall be held each year and special meetings shall be held at the call of the Chair or at the request of any two Associations. Between meetings of the Board, the business of the Union may be conducted by mail. Three Associations must be represented to constitute a quorum and each Association will be entitled to two votes.

ARTICLE VII - FEES

7.1 There shall be an annual membership fee, fixed by the Board of Governors, payable by each Association within the Union. Should any deficit occur in the normal administrative expenses of the Union in any year, an assessment shall be levied equally on each Association.

7.2 The annual fee shall be one hundred dollars ($100.) and shall be due and payable on October 1st.

7.3 The travelling expenses of the representatives attending business meetings of the Union shall be pooled and paid for by the various members in addition to the annual fee.

ARTICLE VIII - BASIC ELIGIBILITY

8.1 Academic Eligibility: A student competing in a C.I.A.U. contest, either individual or as a member of a team, shall be a full-time registered male student regularly in attendance at lectures in the institution he represents, in a course leading to a recognized University degree or acceptable certificate or diploma.

8.2 No student shall be eligible to compete who failed to write on the final sessional examinations of the preceding year of attendance, or who failed to secure such standing as would permit him to advance to the next year in good standing.

8.2.1 Notwithstanding the above, a student in good standing who withdraws from an institution before the sessional examinations for what is, in the opinion of the Executive Committee of the Association concerned, a good reason, will be eligible for competition upon re-enrolling at the same institution after the date of the current year corresponding to the date of his withdrawal. If a student has not competed in athletics during his partial year, he may be permitted to compete from the beginning of the academic year.

NOTE: The interpretation of paragraphs 8.1, 8.2, 8.2.1, on Academic Eligibility is that each member Association will require of its member institutions that they adhere to this minimum standard of eligibility.

8.3 A student who has competed for five years in Intercollegiate athletics shall not be eligible to compete in Union competition.

NOTE: The interpretation to be placed on this statement is five academic years.

8.4 A student shall not be eligible to compete in any Association contest who is receiving an athletic scholarship or subsidy from the university or college he represents, or from any other organization under the jurisdiction of his university or college.

NOTE: The interpretation to be placed on this statement is as follows: An academic scholarship certified as such by the Registrar and/or the Awards Committee of the Institution is acceptable as such.

8.5 Amateur Status: Any student who has at any time played in a recognized Professional league or participated as a professional in an individual type sport shall be ineligible for competition in the sport in which he has been classed as a professional unless he has been a full-time student of a member institution for one year during which time he did not compete as a professional in that sport.

ARTICLE IX - TROPHIES, CRESTS and MEDALS

9.1.1 Trophies: The Secretary-Treasurer of this Union shall be the legal holder of any trophy in trust for the Union. Any institution winning a trophy shall be responsible for its safe-keeping and proper despatch to the institution next winning that trophy.

9.1.2 Trophies shall be placed in two categories, those designated for open competition in the C.I.A.U. and those specifically designated for competition within any one Association.

9.1.3 All applications to present trophies for competition within the C.I.A.U. shall be approved by the Board of Governors.

ARTICLE X - AMENDMENTS

10.1 This constitution may only be amended by a two-third vote of the voting representatives.

10.2 Notice of motion to amend the constitution, accompanied by the text of the proposed amendment, must be forwarded by the association proposing it to all other associations at least six months before the meeting at which the amendment is to be considered.

10.2.1 Not withstanding the above, the Constitution may be amended on a one month's notice by unanimous agreement of those present and voting at the meeting.

June 7th, 1961

MINUTES OF THE COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER THE FORMATION OF CANADIAN INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETIC UNION HELD AT THE MCGILL FACULTY CLUB ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7th, 1961 AT 9.00 A.M.

PRESENT:

Dean A.W.Matthews - W.C.I.A.U. Chairman
Dr. W.A.Orban - W.C.I.A.U.
Dr. D.A.McLarty - O.Q.A.A.
Dr. O.A.Carson - O.Q.A.A.
Mr. R.W.Pugh - O.St.L.
Mr. A.Sheedy - O.St.L.
Rev.G.Rousell - M.I.A.U.
Dr.A.P.Stuart - M.I.A.U.
Major W.J.McLeod - O.St.L.

Mr. Harry E.Griffiths attended the meeting by invitation.

Major W.J.McLeod was elected Secretary-Treasurer for the meeting. Motion: Rev.G.Rousell/Mr.R.Pugh Carried unanimously.

ARTICLE I - NAME

After a brief discussion regarding the name of the Union, it was agreed that the Union be known as the Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union(C.I.A.U.). Motion: Dr. O.A.Carson/Rev.G.Rousell Carried with one dissenting vote.

ARTICLE II - PURPOSE

The following paragraphs under Article II to be changed from letters to numbers and to read as follows: 2.11 2.12 2.13 etc.

2.12 Delete - intercollegiate Substitute - Union

2.13 Delete - arrange Add - encourage and coordinate

2.17 Add - member before Association

Article II was approved as amended. Motion: Rev.G.Rousell/Mr.A.Sheedy Carried.

ARTICLE III - MEMBERSHIP

The following paragraphs under Article III to be changed to read as follows: 3.2.1 3.2.2 3.2.3 etc.

3.2.3 Delete - seat Substitute - academic appointment

3.2.5 Delete - institution Substitute - constitution

Article III was approved as amended. Motion: Dr.W.A.Orban/Mr.R.Pugh Carried.

ARTICLE IV - ORGANIZATION

4.2 Delete - The representatives from any Association.

4.3 Amend to read: There shall be two representatives from each member Association, each of whom shall have a full-time academic appointment.

4.4 Amend to read: At any meeting of the Board of Governors, each member Association represented at the meeting shall be entitled to two votes. In the event of a tie vote, the motion shall be declared lost.

Article IV was approved as amended. Motion: Mr.A.Sheedy/Dr.D.A.McLarty Carried.

ARTICLE V - OFFICERS

5.1 The officers of this Union shall be a President, a Vice-President from each of the other member Associations and a Secretary-Treasurer. The President and the Vice-President shall be elected annually at the meeting of the Board of Governors.

Article V was approved as amended. Motion: Mr.A.Sheedy/Mr.R.Pugh Carried.

HONORARIUM: It was moved that consideration should be given to an Honorarium for the Secretary-Treasurer. Motion: Rev.G.Rousell/ Mr. R.Pugh Carried.

ARTICLE VI - MEETINGS

Article VI was approved. Motion: Rev.G.Rousell/ Dr.W.A.Orban Carried.

ARTICLE VII - FEES

7.1 Amend to read: There shall be an annual membership fee, fixed by the Board of Governors, payable by each Association within the Union. Should any deficit occur in the normal administrative expenses of the Union in any year, an assessment shall be levied equally on each Association.

7.2 The annual fee shall be one hundred dollars($100.) and shall be due and payable on October 1st.

7.3 The travelling expenses of the representatives attending business meetings of the Union shall be pooled and paid for by the various members in addition to the annual fee.

Article VII was approved as amended. Motion: Mr.R.Pugh/Dr.D.A.McLarty Carried.

ARTICLE VIII - BASIC ELIGIBILITY

8.2 Delete - of his course

8.2.1 Add - If a student has not competed in athletics during his partial year, he may be permitted to compete from the beginning of the academic year.

NOTE: The interpretation of paragraphs 8.1 8.2 and 8.2.1 on Academic Eligibility is that each member Association will require of its member institutions that they adhere to this minimum standard of eligibility.

8.3 Amend to read: A student who has competed for five years in Intercollegiate athletics shall not be eligible to compete in Union competition.

Note: The interpretation to be placed on this statement is five academic years.

8.4 A student shall not be eligible to compete in any association contest who is receiving an athletic scholarship or subsidy from the university or college he represents, or from any other organization under the jurisdiction of his university or college.

Note: The interpretation to be placed on this statement is as follows: An academic scholarship certified as such by the Registrar and/or the Awards Committee of the Institution is acceptable as such.

8.5 Any student who has at any time played in a recognized Professional league or participated as a professional in an individual type sport shall be ineligible for competition in the sport in which he has been classed as a professional unless he has been a full-time student of a member institution for one year during which time he did not compete as a professional in that sport.

Article VIII was approved as amended. Motion: Dr.W.A.Orban/Mr.R.Pugh
Carried with two dissenting votes.

ARTICLE IX - TROPHIES, CRESTS and MEDALS

Article IX was approved. Motion: Rev.G.Rousell/Mr.R.Pugh Carried.

ARTICLE X - AMENDMENTS

10.1 Delete - each representative casting one vote at a meeting of the Board of Governors.

10.2 Delete - one month Substitute - six months

10.2.1 Not withstanding the above paragraph, the Constitution may be amended on a one month's notice by unanimous agreement of those present and voting at the meeting.

Article X was approved as amended. Motion: Mr.R.Pugh/Mr.A.Sheedy Carried.

It was recommended that the proposed Constitution as amended be referred back to the member Associations for ratification. Motion: Dr.W.A.Orban/Mr. R.Pugh Carried.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS:

It was proposed that a slate of officers be elected to take office effective October 15th, 1961, subject to ratification by the member Associations. Motion: Dr.W.A.Orban/Major W.J.McLeod
Carried.

The Chairman then called for nomination of officers.

Dr.D.A.McLarty	-President	Motion:Dr.Orban/Mr.Pugh
Prof.R.F.Osbourne	-Vice Pres.	Motion:Dr.Orban/Mr.Pugh
Mr.R.Pugh	-Vice Pres.	Motion:Major McLeod/Mr.Sheedy
Rev.G.Rousell	-Vice Pres.	Motion:Dr.Stuart/Dean Matthews
Major W.J.McLeod	-Sec.-Treas.	Motion:Dean Matthews/Mr.Pugh

It was recommended that the provisional slate of officers to take office October 15th, 1961 following ratification by the member Associations be accepted. Motion: Dean Matthews/ Mr.A.Sheedy
Carried.

VOTE OF THANKS: A vote of thanks was extended to Dean Matthews for the extensive efforts which have been put forth over the past two years in trying to bring about this new organization. Motion: Dr.W.A.Orban/Mr.R.Pugh
Carried.

C.I.A.U. INCORPORATION: It was recommended that the President be empowered to investigate the possibility of having the C.I.A.U. incorporated with a view to implementing it on the date of ratification. Motion: Dr.W.A.Orban/ Dean Matthews.
Carried.

TELEGRAM: It was recommended that a telegram be sent to the Honorable Mr. Monteith, Minister of National Health and Welfare, acquainting him with the formation of the C.I.A.U. as a National body and its willingness to collaborate in plans for developing National sport in Canada. Motion: Dean Matthews/ Mr.R.Pugh Carried.

ADMINISTRATION COUNCIL: The Chairman recommended that the Provisional Executive be directed to consider the formation of an Administration Council composed of Athletic Directors and to prepare By-Laws to set forth its composition, responsibilities and functions.

ADJOURNMENT: There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 5.00 p.m.

APPENDIX XI

MEMBER INSTITUTIONS

OF THE

CANADIAN INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETIC UNION

JUNE, 1974

ATLANTIC INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION (AIAA)

ACADIA UNIVERSITY
- Wolfville, Nova Scotia

DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY
- Halifax, Nova Scotia

MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY OF NEWFOUNDLAND
- St. John's

UNIVERSITE DE MONCTON
- Moncton, New Brunswick

MOUNT ALLISON UNIVERSITY
- Sackville, New Brunswick

UNIVERSITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK
- Fredericton, New Brunswick

UNIVERSITY OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND
- Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER UNIVERSITY
- Antigonish, Nova Scotia

ST. THOMAS UNIVERSITY
- Fredericton, New Burnswick

(10) ST. MARY'S UNIVERSITY
- Halifax, Nova Scotia

CANADA WEST UNIVERSITY ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION (CWUAA)

UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA
- Edmonton, Alberta

UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
- Vancouver, British Columbia

UNIVERSITY OF CALGARY
- Calgary, Alberta

UNIVERSITY OF LETHBRIDGE
- Lethbridge, Alberta

UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN
- Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

(6) UNIVERSITY OF VICTORIA
- Victoria, British Columbia

GREAT PLAINS ATHLETIC CONFERENCE (GPAC)

BRANDON UNIVERSITY
- Brandon, Manitoba

LAKEHEAD UNIVERSITY
- Thunder Bay, Ontario

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA
- Winnipeg, Manitoba

UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN
- Regina, Saskatchewan

(5) UNIVERSITY OF WINNIPEG
- Winnipeg, Manitoba

ONTARIO UNIVFRSITY ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION (OUAA)

BROCK UNIVERSITY
- St. Catharines, Ontario

CARLETON UNIVERSITY
- Ottawa, Ontario

UNIVERSITY OF GUELPH
- Guelph, Ontario

LAURENTIAN UNIVERSITY
- Sudbury, Ontario

McMASTER UNIVERSITY
- Hamilton, Ontario

UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA
- Ottawa, Ontario

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY
- Kingston, Ontario

RYERSON POLYTECHNICAL INSTITUTE
- Toronto, Ontario

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
- Toronto, Ontario

TRENT UNIVERSITY
- Peterborough, Ontario

UNIVERSITY OF WATERLOO
- Waterloo, Ontario

WILFRID LAURIER UNIVERSITY
- Waterloo, Ontario

UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN ONTARIO
- London, Ontario

UNIVERSITY OF WINDSOR
- Windsor, Ontario

(15) YORK UNIVERSITY
- Toronto, Ontario

QUEBEC UNIVERSITY ATHLETIC ASSOCIATON (QUAA)

BISHOP'S UNIVERSITY
- Lennoxville, Quebec

COLLEGE MILITAIRE ROYAL
- St. Jean, Quebec

UNIVERSITE LAVAL
- Quebec, Quebec

LOYOLA COLLEGE
- Montreal, Quebec

MACDONALD COLLEGE
- Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec

McGILL UNIVERSITY
- Montreal, Quebec

UNIVERSITE DE MONTREAL
- Montreal, Quebec

UNIVERSITE DU QUEBEC A CHICOUTIMI
- Chicoutimi, Quebec

UNIVERSITE DU QUEBEC A MONTREAL
- Montreal, Quebec

UNIVERSITE DU QUEBEC A TROIS RIVIERES
- Trois Rivieres, Quebec

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE
- Kingston, Ontario

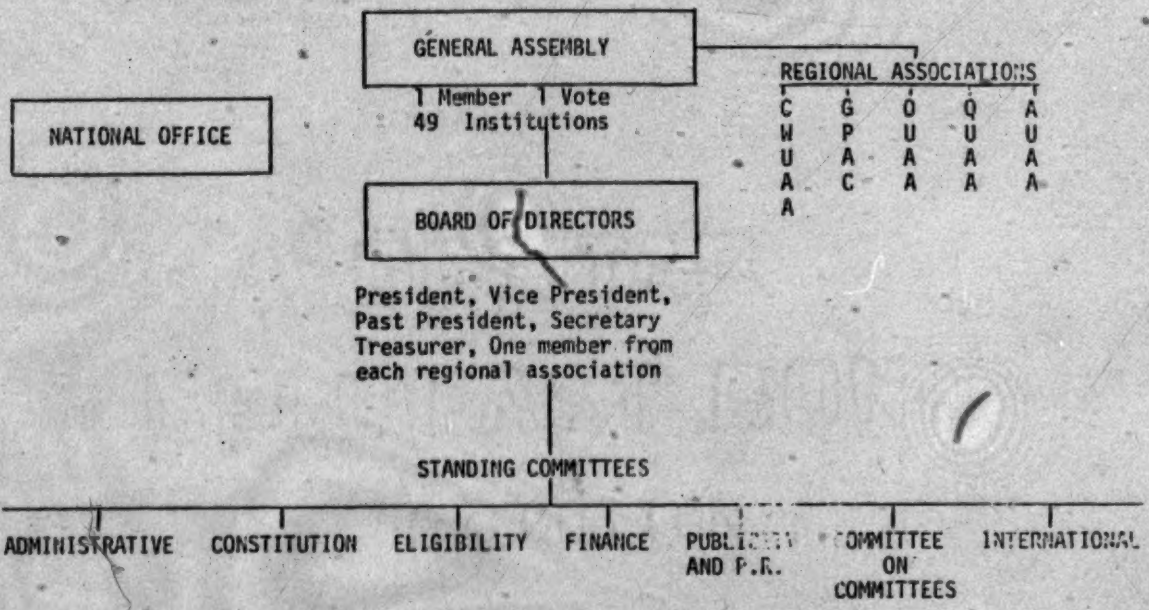
UNIVERSITE DE SHERBROOKE
- Sherbrooke, Quebec

(13) SIR GEORGE WILLIAMS UNIVERSITY
- Montreal, Quebec

(CIAU, 1974b:1-2)

APPENDIX XII

C.I.A.U. ORGANIZATION CHART


GENERAL ASSEMBLY
1 Member 1 Vote
49 Institutions
NATIONAL OFFICE
REGIONAL ASSOCIATIONS
CWUAA
GPAC
OUAA
QUAA
AUAA
BOARD OF DIRECTORS
President, Vice President, Past President, Secretary Treasurer, One member from each regional association
STANDING COMMITTEES
ADMINISTRATIVE
CONSTITUTION
ELIGIBILITY
FINANCE
PUBLICITY AND P.R.
COMMITTEE ON COMMITTEES
INTERNATIONAL

PRESIDENT:	Keith Harris	Carleton University
VICE PRESIDENT:	Vance Toner	Université de Moncton
IMMEDIATE PAST PRESIDENT:	Carl Totzke	University of Waterloo
SECRETARY TREASURER:	LeRoy Washburn	St. Thomas University

REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVES:

C.W.U.A.A.:	Jim Day	University of Lethbridge
G.P.A.C.:	Vic Pruden	University of Winnipeg
O.U.A.A.:	Don MacIntosh	Queen's University
Q.U.A.A.	Bruce Coulter	Bishop's University
A.U.A.A.:	Warren Lutes	Mount Allison University

June, 1974

APPENDIX XIII

Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union
Union Sportive Interuniversitaire Canadienne

FINANCIAL SITUATION AS OF NOVEMBER 30, 1973

1

EXPENDITURES

	SPENT TO DATE	BUDGETED
GENERAL OPERATION		
Staff Salaries	23,109.72	40,000.00
Fringe Benefits	1,785.00	3,500.00
OFFICE EXPENSES		
Rent	858.97	1,500.00
Printing & Stationary	386.12	500.00
Postage	446.45	750.00
*Telephone & Telegraph	3,104.92	3,000.00
Legal Audit	375.00	500.00
Office Supplies	305.09	1,000.00
Trophy & Awards	861.18	2,000.00
Miscellaneous Contingency	760.25	2,000.00
TRAVEL		
*National Office	2,410.50	3,500.00
Semi Annual Meeting	-	1,500.00
President, Committees & Liaison	299.19	5,000.00
CAPITAL FURNISHINGS	-	300.00
NATIONAL COMPETITION		
Travel	-	61,000.00
On-Site Expenses	-	21,588.00
Meals & Accommodation Allowances	-	3,568.00
INTERNATIONAL COMPETITION	-	1,500.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	34,702.39	152,706.00

*Large portion to be debited to various projects at end of Fiscal Year, e.g. F.I.S.U.

333 River Road, Vanier City, Ontario K1L 8B9

INCOME

	ANTICIPATED	RECEIVED TO DATE
Surplus 1972-73	14,334.41	14,334.41
Membership Fees	18,000.00	15,600.00
Sport Canada	13,500.00	10,000.00
C.B.C. Television	10,400.00	10,416.66
Participation Fee (N.B. $1,000.00 of amount received outstanding from 1972-73)	8,600.00	1,600.00
Sponsorship	10,000.00	-
Gate Receipts (N.B. money received outstanding from 1972-73)	11,000.00	1,327.31
Block Grant	47,400.00	-
On-Site Membership Contribution	20,000.00	-
TOTAL ANTICIPATED INCOME RECEIVED	153,234.41	53,278.38

APPENDIX XIV

December 17, 1957

Mr. R. J. Phillips
Athletic Director
University of British Columbia
VANCOUVER 8, British Columbia

Dear Bus:

I was very interested to receive a copy of your letter to Ken Gowie and to note all the apparent positive action that has been taken. I am beginning to wish Ken or someone would keep me informed since I had no idea that you are actually, seriously, considering leaving the Evergreen Conference and hence did not appreciate the urgency of an early meeting.

Having acquired the information in your letter, I am of the opinion that we will find it necessary to hold at least two meetings in the new year as early as possible, with the third meeting being the regular annual meeting of the WCIAU. The first meeting is necessary to develop a complete outline of all proposed competitions and what our ultimate aim is to be if we are thinking of full participation somewhat along the lines discussed at our meeting at Edmonton. It will then be necessary for each of us to take these proposals back to our respective universities, secure their approval, run a referendum on football if necessary, and return to the second meeting prepared to commit ourselves so that final plans can be outlined.

I am somewhat in the same position as yourself since I would not be available for a meeting until after January 12.

If I interpret your letter correctly, U.B.C. is definitely considering the possibility of returning to Western Canadian Intercollegiate competition if a reasonable conference can be agreed to as a starting point. I am sure you will appreciate that it is my opinion that the first step back toward an ideal type of Western Intercollegiate Conference is the return of U.B.C. into the fold. You can be sure that I will support such a possibility in every way possible.

Please accept my best wishes for a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

Very truly yours,

M. L. Van Vliet
Director

MLVV:ew

OFFICE OF THE ATHLETIC DIRECTOR
THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
VANCOUVER 8, B. C.

December 13th, 1957

Mr. K.D. Gowie, Director
School of Physical Education
The University of Saskatchewan
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

Dear Ken:

Thanks for your note. We were disappointed in not being able to get something worked out before the New Year. I'm afraid the January 11th date is impossible for me, as we have the Harlem Globetrotters here on the 10th and 11th for a two-game series. I would suggest either the 4th of January, or during the week of January 13th - 18th.

With regard to our situation here, we asked, and received approval from the Evergreen Conference to play a reduced football schedule during 1958 and 1959, and we will have no schedule in 1960, unless we advise the Conference by May, 1958 of our intention to continue in full participation.

We are prepared to schedule home and home football games with Alberta and Saskatchewan on the following dates:-

1958 - October 4th, October 18th, October 25th, November 8th

1959 - September 26th, October 3rd, October 10th, October 31st, November 7th (four out of possible five dates)

It is the hope of our Athletic Committee that initial participation in football will result in full participation with Alberta and Saskatchewan. Complete withdrawal from football in the Evergreen Conference means withdrawal from all other conference sports. We have taken the first big step, and it appears that the next move is up to Alberta and Saskatchewan.

over .. ..

To: Mr. K.D. Cowie

Please let me know the new date for the meeting as soon as possible.

Very best regards.

Yours very truly

R.J. Phillips
Athletic Director

P. S. We are still awaiting action on our request from the Centennial Committee, concerning the basketball tournament.

RJP:jem

c.c. Dr. M.L. Van Vliet

RECEIVED
DEC 16 1957
SCHOOL OF
PHYSICAL EDUCATION

APPENDIX XV

UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA FACILITIES LIST

Football Field & Outdoor Track and Field Stadium

- 8 Lane all weather track
- Jumping pit facilities
- Throwing event areas
- Seating Capacity: 5,000

Ice Arena

- Ice surface 85' X 195'
- Seating Capacity: 2,800

Indoor Track and Field (Kinsmen Field House)

- 6 lane track (Tartan)
- Seating Capacity: 3,000

Main Gymnasium

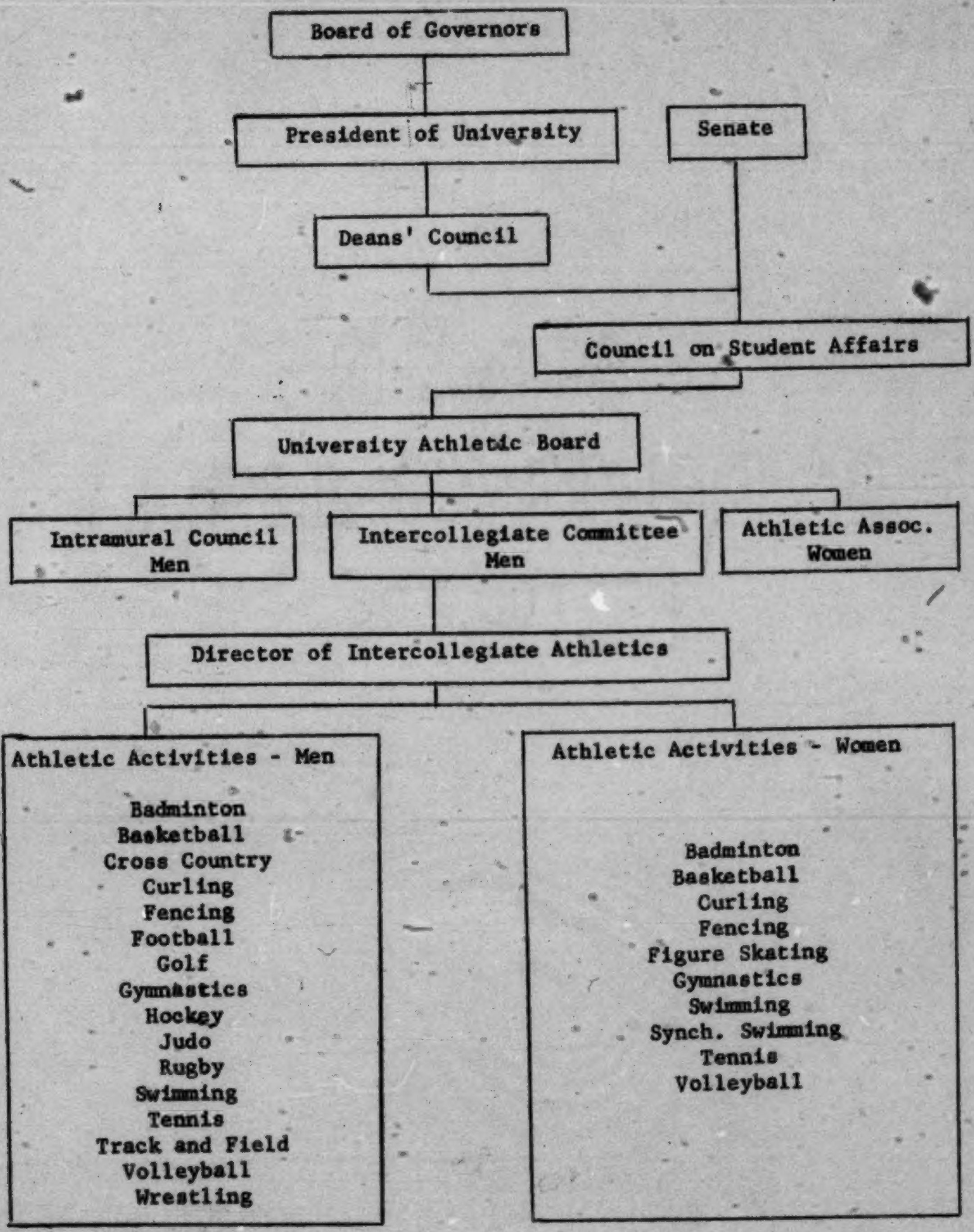
- 108' X 168'
- Seating Capacity: 2,700

Swimming Pool

- T-shaped pool
- 25 yards by 42 feet and 25 metres by 42 feet
- 1 metre and 3 metre diving boards
- Underwater lighting, speakers and observation windows
- Seating Capacity: 600

APPENDIX XVI

UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA ATHLETIC PROGRAM
ADMINISTRATIVE CHART


Board of Governors
President of University
Senate
Deans' Council
Council on Student Affairs
University Athletic Board
Intramural Council Men
Intercollegiate Committee Men
Athletic Assoc. Women
Director of Intercollegiate Athletics
Athletic Activities - Men
Badminton
Basketball
Cross Country
Curling
Fencing
Football
Golf
Gymnastics
Hockey
Judo
Rugby
Swimming
Tennis
Track and Field
Volleyball
Wrestling
Athletic Activities - Women
Badminton
Basketball
Curling
Fencing
Figure Skating
Gymnastics
Swimming
Synch. Swimming
Tennis
Volleyball

APPENDIX XVII

DIVISION OF ATHLETICS

STATEMENT OF 1973-74 REVENUE

As of March 31, 1974

Sources	Estimated Revenue	Actual Revenue
Student Athletic Fees	$ 144,000.00	$ 150,072.00
Basketball	3,700.00	3,511.75
Football	3,500.00	3,292.75
Hockey	5,000.00	5,570.19 *
Program Sales	800.00	(3,126.83)
Season Athletic Passes	7,500.00	7,020.50
Miscellaneous	2,000.00	4,962.24
Sports Camps	25,000.00	32,695.53
Total	$ 191,500.00	$ 203,998.13

* Including net revenue of $1,212,81 resulted from Polish hockey game.

DIVISION OF ATHLETICS

STATEMENT OF 1973-74 EXPENSES

As of March 31, 1974

Activities	Budget	Expenditures
General	$ 54,950.00	$ 87,273.91
Badminton	480.00	1,514.58
Basketball (M)	11,913.00	13,539.85
Basketball (W)	5,823.00	5,874.71
Basketball (J.V.)	646.00	Nil
Booster Club	300.00	274.78
Bowling	Nil	210.00
Cross Country (M)	1,354.00	1,422.84
Cross Country (W)	242.00	242.00
Curling (M)	1,017.00	984.21
Curling (W)	960.00	740.08
Fencing (M & W)	2,391.00	2,467.33
Field Hockey (W)	3,281.00	2,489.76
Football (M)	18,493.00	18,929.96
Gymnastics (M)	2,708.00	1,937.05
Gymnastics (W)	2,118.00	1,719.53
Hockey (M)	14,205.00	13,395.97
Hockey (J.V.)	1,600.00	2,749.56
Judo (M)	2,134.00	2,209.70
Rugby (M)	3,777.00	3,860.19
Ski (Alpine)	1,358.00	1,187.92
Ski (Nordic)	926.00	539.70
Soccer (M)	4,752.00	4,665.46
Soccer (J.V.)	406.00	367.75
Swimming (M)	4,759.00	4,271.10
Speed Swimming (W)	3,308.00	3,616.24
Synchronized Swimming	665.00	Nil
Track & Field (M)	5,519.00	8,299.78
Track & Field (W)	3,880.00	2,937.56
Volleyball (M)	3,177.00	3,448.30
Volleyball (W)	2,873.00	3,433.47
Volleyball (J.V. Women)	80.00	Nil
Water Polo (M)	$ 737.00	$ 734.65
Wrestling	4,631.00	4,670.66
Intramurals (M)	19,955.00	16,624.74
Intramurals (W)	4,461.00	2,907.57
Co-Rec Program	907.00	376.31
	$ 190.786.00	$ 219,917.22
Unbudgeted Expenses:		
Blue bus maintenance		3,166.57
Purchase of Zamboni ice machine		14,633.58
TOTAL EXPENSES		$ 237,717.37

DIVISION OF ATHLETICS

Statement of General Expenses 1973-74

As of March 31, 1974

		Budget	Expenditures
Administration:		$ 8,000.00	
Telephone Calls	$ 2,503.07		
Postage	3,024.80		
Office Supplies	2,808.62		
Subscription	250.65		
Memberships Due	130.00		
Miscellaneous	1,831.97		$ 10,549.11
Affiliation		1,250.00	600.00
Awards		1,400.00	2,434.54
CIAU Meeting Expenses		600.00	704.09
Cleaning and Laundry		300.00	81.75
Color Night		800.00	1,643.30
Consultation with H.S. Coaches		500.00	545.58
Contingencies		300.00	Nil
Equipment Repairs		200.00	337.41
Game Doctor		100.00	Nil
Handbook		200.00	200.00
Honoraria and Salaries		25,150.00	34,119.17
National Championship Fund		4,000.00	24,473.70 *
Pension Plan Fund		750.00	1,189.94
Publicity and Public Relation		5,400.00	5,178.51
Training Room Supplies		4,000.00	4,465.10
CWUAA Meeting Expenses		500.00	380.84
Historical Study		500.00	Nil
General Hosting Expenses		1,000.00	370.87
Total General Expenses		$ 54,950.00	$ 87,275.91

* Finalization pending.

STATEMENT OF 1973-74 REVENUE & EXPENSE

At the end of March 31, 1974

Gross Revenue	$ 203,998.13
Total Expenses	237,717.37
Deficit	$ -33,719.24

DIVISION OF ATHLETICS

Statement of 1973-74 Teams' Expenses

As of March 31, 1974

Team	Budget	Expenditures
Badminton		
Travel	$ 395.00	$ 997.08
Equipment	60.00	517.50
Miscellaneous	25.00	Nil
	$ 480.00	$ 1,514.58
Basketball (M)		
Travel	$ 8,739.00	$ 9,144.95
Equipment	774.00	821.73
Miscellaneous	2,400.00	3,573.17
	$ 11,913.00	$ 13,539.85
Basketball (W)		
Travel	$ 5,018.00	$ 4,865.46
Equipment	505.00	467.25
Miscellaneous	300.00	542.00
	$ 5,823.00	$ 5,874.41
Basketball (J.V.)		
Miscellaneous	$ 646.00	Nil
Booster Club		
Equipment	$ 100.00	$ 74.78
Miscellaneous	200.00	200.00
	$ 300.00	$ 274.78
Bowling		
Travel	Nil	$ 210.00
Cross Country (M)		
Travel	$ 1,098.00	$ 1,181.17
Equipment	156.00	148.80
Miscellaneous	100.00	92.87
	$ 1,354.00	$ 1,422.84
Cross Country (W)		
Travel	$ 242.00	$ 242.00
Curling (M)		
Travel	$ 722.00	$ 671.06
Equipment	95.00	61.05
Miscellaneous	200.00	252.10
	$ 1,017.00	$ 984.21

Cont'd ——

---- Cont'd
Statement of 1973-74 Teams' Expenses

Curling (W)		
Travel	$ 722.00	$ 649.33
Equipment	38.00	32.75
Miscellaneous	200.00	58.00
	$ 960.00	$ 740.08
Fencing (M & W)		
Travel	$ 1,965.00	$ 2,040.53
Equipment	426.00	426.80
	$ 2,391.00	$ 2,467.33
Field Hockey (W)		
Travel	$ 2,621.00	$ 2,280.98
Equipment	615.00	470.56
Miscellaneous	45.00	1.22
	$ 3,281.00	$ 2,489.76
Football (M)		
Travel	$ 10,689.00	$ 9,395.49
Equipment	3,704.00	4,085.01
Miscellaneous	4,100.00	5,449.46
	$ 18,493.00	$ 18,929.96
Gymnastics (M)		
Travel	$ 2,155.00	$ 1,426.50
Equipment	450.00	276.80
Miscellaneous	103.00	233.75
	$ 2,708.00	$ 1,937.05
Gymnastics (W)		
Travel	$ 1,990.00	$ 1,687.21
Equipment	98.00	32.32
Miscellaneous	30.00	Nil
	$ 2,118.00	$ 1,719.53
Hockey (M)		
Travel	$ 7,429.00	$ 7,124.31
Equipment	4,726.00	4,533.85
Miscellaneous	2,050.00	1,737.81
	$ 14,205.00	$ 13,395.97
Hockey (J.V.)		
Travel	Nil	Nil
Equipment	$ 900.00	$ 675.00
Miscellaneous	700.00	2,074.56
	$ 1,600.00	$ 2,749.56

---- Cont'd

Statement of 1973-74 Teams' Expenses

Judo (M)		
Travel	$ 1,684.00	$ 1,782.87
Equipment	450.00	426.83
	$ 2,134.00	$ 2,209.70
Rugby (M)		
Travel	$ 2,818.00	$ 3,344.79
Equipment	559.00	265.40
Miscellaneous	400.00	250.00
	$ 3,777.00	$ 3,860.19
Ski (Alpine)		
Travel	$ 1,175.00	$ 1,112.92
Equipment	183.00	Nil
Miscellaneous	Nil	75.00
	$ 1,358.00	$ 1,187.92
Ski (Nordic)		
Travel	$ 650.00	$ 318.19
Equipment	244.00	221.51
Miscellaneous	32.00	Nil
	$ 926.00	$ 539.70
Soccer (M)		
Travel	$ 3,004.00	$ 3,452.62
Equipment	848.00	740.23
Miscellaneous	900.00	472.61
	$ 4,752.00	$ 4,665.46
Soccer (J.V.)		
Equipment	$ 106.00	$ 67.75
Miscellaneous	300.00	300.00
	$ 406.00	$ 367.75
Swimming (M)		
Travel	$ 4,007.00	$ 3,990.88
Equipment	302.00	104.72
Miscellaneous	450.00	175.50
	$ 4,759.00	$ 4,271.10
Speed Swimming (W)		
Travel	$ 3,216.00	$ 3,533.90
Equipment	22.00	14.84
Miscellaneous	70.00	67.50
	$ 3,308.00	$ 3,616.24

Cont'd -------

---- Cont'd
Statement of 1973-74 Teams' Expenses

Synchronized Swimming		
Travel	$ 420.00	
Equipment	175.00	
Miscellaneous	70.00	Nil
	$ 665.00	
Track & Field (M)		
Travel	$ 4,324.00	$ 6,813.31
Equipment	495.00	811.06
Miscellaneous	700.00	675.41
	$ 5,519.00	$ 8,299.78
Track & Field (W)		
Travel	$ 2,835.00	$ 2,215.05
Equipment	470.00	391.26
Miscellaneous	575.00	331.25
	$ 3,880.00	$ 2,937.56
Volleyball (M)		
Travel	$ 2,280.00	$ 2,896.88
Equipment	497.00	403.30
Miscellaneous	400.00	148.12
	$ 3,177.00	$ 3,448.30
Volleyball (W)		
Travel	$ 2,514.00	$ 2,987.97
Equipment	225.00	195.50
Miscellaneous	134.00	250.00
	$ 2,873.00	$ 3,433.47
Volleyball (J.V. Women)		
Miscellaneous	$ 80.00	Nil
Water Polo (M)		
Travel	$ 522.00	$ 574.65
Equipment	190.00	55.00
Miscellaneous	25.00	105.00
	$ 737.00	$ 734.65
Wrestling (MO		
Travel	$ 3,689.00	$ 3,492.08
Equipment	422.00	706.41
Miscellaneous	520.00	472.17
	$ 4,631.00	$ 4,670.66
Intramurals (M)	$ 19,955.00	$ 16,624.74
Intramurals (W)	$ 4,461.00	$ 2,907.57
Co-Rec Program	$ 907.00	$ 376.31

APPENDIX XVIII

UNIVERSITY ATHLETIC BOARD

1974-75 BUDGET

ESTIMATED REVENUE

Student Athletic Fees (18,600 @ $15)		$ 279,000.00	
Gate Receipts:			
a) Basketball	$ 3,700.00		
b) Football	3,500.00		
c) Hockey	5,000.00		
d) Season Passes	7,500.00		
e) Miscellaneous	2,000.00	21,700.00	
Program Sales		800.00	
Sport Camps		25,000.00	
Faculty Contribution - Operating Budget		187,450.00	$ 513,950.00

EXPENSES

1.	Faculty Operating Budget Expenses	$ 187,450.00	
2.	Administration	117,500.00	
3.	General	15,500.00	
4.	Badminton	641.00	
5.	Basketball (M)	15,738.00	
6.	Basketball (W)	8,739.00	
7.	Cross-Country (M)	1,614.00	
8.	Cross-Country (W)	774.00	
9.	Curling (M)	400.00	
10.	Curling (W)	448.00	
11.	Fencing	3,490.00	
12.	Field Hockey	3,506.00	
13.	Football	24,100.00	
14.	Football (J.V.)	1,340.00	
15.	Gymnastics (M)	3,138.00	
16.	Gymnastics (W)	3,278.00	
17.	Gymnastics (J.V. - M)	235.00	
18.	Hockey	17,228.00	
19.	Hockey (J.V.)	1,668.00	
20.	Judo	4,550.00	
21.	Rugby	3,127.00	
22.	Soccer	6,498.00	
23.	Soccer (J.V.)	440.00	
24.	Swimming (M)	10,979.00	
25.	Swimming (W)	10,508.00	
26.	Track & Field (M)	9,671.00	
27.	Track & Field (W)	7,493.00	
28.	Volleyball (M)	4,453.00	
29.	Volleyball (W)	4,441.00	
30.	Volleyball (J.V. - M)	350.00	
31.	Volleyball (J.V. - W)	475.00	
32.	Wrestling	8,582.00	
33.	Wrestling (J.V.)	360.00	
34.	Intramurals (W)	6,676.00	
35.	Intramurals (M)	22,995.00	
36.	Intramurals (Co-Rec)	1,732.00	$ 510,117.00

1. Faculty Operating Budget Expense		$ 187,450.00
2. Administration		
a) Supplies and Sundries	$ 14,000.00	
b) Salaries and Honoraria	90,500.00	
c) Pension Plan Fund	2,000.00	
d) Publicity and Public Relations	6,000.00	
e) Awards	1,600.00	
f) Hosting Expenses	1,000.00	
g) Athletic Director's Account	200.00	
h) Vehicle Maintenance	500.00	
i) Handbook	200.00	
j) Historical Study	500.00	
k) Cleaning and Laundry	300.00	
l) Equipment Repairs	400.00	
m) Medical Doctors	300.00	$ 117,500.00
3. General		
a) Affiliation Fees	$ 1,500.00	
b) C.I.A.U. - C.W.U.A.A. Meeting Expenses	900.00	
c) Color Night	1,200.00	
d) High School Consultation	500.00	
e) Contingencies	500.00	
f) National Championship Fund	4,000.00	
g) Recreational Club Grant Fund	5,000.00	
h) Intercollegiate Committees Grant Fund	1,000.00	
i) Travel Bags	900.00	$ 15,500.00
4. Badminton		
Travel:		
Calgary (Canada West)	$ 520.00	
Equipment	96.00	
Miscellaneous:		
Affiliation Fees	25.00	$ 641.00

5. Basketball (M)

Travel:			
Dillon, Montana	$ 1,534.00		
Winnipeg	1,140.00		
Vancouver	1,635.00		
Calgary	470.00		
Lethbridge	567.00		
Saskatoon	1,293.00		
Vancouver	1,635.00		
Victoria	1,685.00	$ 10,485.00	
Equipment		2,243.00	
Miscellaneous:			
Game Officials	960.00		
Game Operations	750.00		
Ticket Printing	200.00		
Affiliation Fees	100.00		
Tri-University Guarantee	1,000.00	3,010.00	$ 15,738.00

6. Basketball (W)

Travel:			
Calgary	$ 150.00		
Winnipeg	1,800.00		
Victoria	1,550.00		
Vancouver	1,500.00		
Lethbridge	525.00		
Calgary	450.00		
Saskatoon	1,200.00	$ 7,525.00	
Equipment		664.00	
Miscellaneous:			
Game Officials	350.00		
Game Operations	200.00	550.00	$ 8,739.00

7. Cross-Country (M)

Travel:			
Calgary	$ 207.00		
Red Deer	134.00		
Calgary	207.00		
Saskatoon	450.00	$ 998.00	
Equipment		541.00	
Miscellaneous:			
Trophies	75.00	75.00	$ 1,614.00

8. Cross-Country (W)

Travel:			
Calgary	$ 176.00		
Red Deer	92.00		
Calgary	166.00		
Saskatoon	340.00	$ 774.00	$ 774.00

9. Curling (M)

Equipment		$ 100.00	
Miscellaneous:			
Ice Rental		300.00	$ 400.00

10. Curling (W)

Travel:			
Calgary	$ 160.00	160.00	
Equipment		36.00	
Miscellaneous:			
Ice Rental	200.00		
Entry Fee	32.00		
Affiliation Fees	20.00	252.00	448.00

11. Fencing (M & W)

Travel:			
Calgary	$ 390.00		
Winnipeg	1,500.00		
Calgary	390.00	$ 2,280.00	
Equipment		1,210.00	$ 3,490.00

12. Field Hockey

Travel:			
Vancouver	$ 1,840.00		
Calgary	615.00		
Calgary	615.00	$ 3,070.00	
Equipment		391.00	
Miscellaneous:			
Entry Fees		45.00	$ 3,506.00

13. Football

Travel:			
Vancouver	$ 4,115.00		
Saskatoon	1,115.00		
Winnipeg	5,025.00		
Calgary	820.00		
Vancouver	4,805.00	$ 15,880.00	
Equipment		4,170.00	
Miscellaneous:			
Game Films	1,000.00		
Pre-season Training	800.00		
Referees	1,150.00		
Game Operations	900.00		
Centennial Awards	200.00	4,050.00	$ 24,100.00

14. Football (J.V.)

Travel:			
Camrose	$ 160.00		
Red Deer	180.00		
Grande Prairie	450.00	$ 790.00	
Equipment		00.00	
Miscellaneous:			
Game Operations	150.00		
Officials	400.00	550.00	$ 1,340.00

15. Gymnastics (M)

Travel:			
Billings, Montana	$ 1,275.00		
Calgary	375.00		
Portland, Oregon	725.00	$ 2,375.00	
Equipment		413.00	
Miscellaneous:			
Operating Expenses	300.00		
Entry Fees	25.00		
Affiliation Fees	25.00	350.00	$ 3,138.00

16. Gymnastics (W)

Travel:			
Vancouver-Victoria	$ 1,050.00		
Calgary	225.00		
Billings, Montana	1,220.00	$ 2,495.00	
Equipment		783.00	$ 3,278.00

17. Gymnastics (J.V. - M)

Travel:			
Calgary	$ 135.00	$ 135.00	
Miscellaneous:			
Judges	100.00	100.00	$ 235.00

18. Hockey

Travel:			
Saskatoon	$ 1,000.00		
Vancouver	2,468.00		
Calgary	588.00		
Saskatoon	900.00		
Calgary	588.00		
Vancouver	2,468.00		
Exhibition Game	1,000.00	$ 9,012.00	
Equipment		6,116.00	
Miscellaneous:			
Referees	1,100.00		
Game Operations	700.00		
Ticket Printing	250.00		
C.A.H.A. Affiliation Fees	50.00	2,100.00	$ 17,228.00

19. Hockey (J.V.)

Equipment		$ 1,218.00	
Miscellaneous:			
League Affiliation	$ 100.00		
Officiating	350.00	450.00	$ 1,668.00

20. Judo

Travel:			
Vancouver	$ 1,500.00		
Lethbridge	400.00		
Calgary	400.00	$ 2,300.00	$ 4,550.00

21. Rugby

Travel:			
Victoria	$ 2,575.00	$ 2,575.00	
Equipment		552.00	$ 3,127.00

22. Soccer

Travel:			
Vancouver	$ 2,300.00		
Calgary	310.00		
Saskatoon	1,700.00	$ 4,310.00	
Equipment		1,288.00	
Miscellaneous:			
CWUAA			
Hosting Expenses		$ 900.00	$ 6,498.00

23. Soccer (J.V.)

Travel:			
Red Deer	$ 140.00	$ 140.00	
Miscellaneous:			
Affiliation Fees and Referees	300.00	300.00	$ 440.00

24. Swimming (M)

Travel:			
Calgary	$ 550.00		
Winnipeg	3,100.00		
Vancouver	3,375.00		
Vancouver	3,150.00	$ 10,175.00	
Equipment:		416.00	
Miscellaneous:			
Travel Guarantee	300.00		
Affiliation Fees	88.00	388.00	$ 10,979.00

25. Swimming (W)

Travel:			
Calgary	$ 550.00		
Winnipeg	3,300.00		
Vancouver	2,550.00		
Vancouver	3,010.00	$ 9,410.00	
Equipment		1,028.00	
Miscellaneous:			
Affiliation Fees	45.00		
Entry Fees	25.00	70.00	$ 10,508.00

26. Track & Field (M)

Travel:			
Winnipeg	$ 3,760.00		
Saskatoon	1,270.00		
Calgary	590.00		
Vancouver	3,125.00	$ 8,745.00	
Equipment		526.00	
Miscellaneous:			
Fieldhouse Rental	400.00	400.00	$ 9,671.00

27. Track & Field (W)

Travel:			
Saskatoon	$ 990.00		
Winnipeg	2,260.00		
Calgary	390.00		
Vancouver	1,880.00	$ 5,520.00	
Equipment		1,573.00	
Miscellaneous:			
Rental	400.00	400.00	$ 7,493.00

28. Volleyball (M)

Travel:			
Victoria	$ 1,612.00		
Lethbridge	727.00		
Calgary	530.00		
Saskatoon	533.00	$ 3,402.00	
Equipment		661.00	
Miscellaneous:			
Registration Fees	40.00		
Entry Fees	250.00		
Video-taping	100.00	390.00	$ 4,453.00

29. Volleyball (W)

Travel:			
Lethbridge	$ 850.00		
Victoria	1,560.00		
Calgary	742.00		
Saskatoon	583.00	$ 3,735.00	
Equipment		566.00	
Miscellaneous:			
Affiliation Fees	40.00		
Entry Fees	100.00	140.00	$ 4,441.00

30. Volleyball (J.V. - M)

Travel:			
Calgary	$ 250.00	$ 250.00	
Miscellaneous:			
Registration Fees	35.00		
Entry Fees	65.00	100.00	$ 350.00

31. Volleyball (J.V. - W)

Travel:			
Calgary	$ 350.00	$ 350.00	
Equipment	30.00	30.00	
Miscellaneous:			
Registration Fees	35.00		
Entry Fees	60.00	95.00	$ 475.00

32. Wrestling

Travel:			
Calgary	$ 529.00		
Regina	1,480.00		
Thunder Bay	2,500.00		
Saskatoon	1,200.00		
Saskatoon	1,400.00	$ 7,109.00	
Equipment		953.00	
Miscellaneous:			
Guarantees	100.00		
Referees	400.00		
Affiliation Fees	20.00	520.00	$ 8,582.00

33. Wrestling (J.V.)

Travel:			
Vermillion	$ 130.00		
Red Deer	230.00	$ 360.00	$ 360.00

34. Intramurals (M)

Badminton		
Equipment	$ 32.00	$ 32.00
Basketball		
Equipment	169.00	
Officials	1,250.00	1,419.00
Bowling		
Lane Rental	240.00	240.00
Curling		
Ice Rental	900.00	
Trophies	40.00	940.00
Field Hockey		
Equipment	180.00	
Officials	250.00	430.00
Flag Football		
Equipment	304.00	
Officials	1,500.00	1,804.00
Golf		
Green Fees	450.00	450.00
Handball		
Equipment	40.00	40.00
Hockey		
Equipment	2,000.00	
Equipment Room Staff	2,800.00	
Officials	2,800.00	7,600.00
Lacrosse		
Equipment	520.00	
Officials	250.00	770.00
Racquetball		
Equipment	90.00	90.00
Skiing, Cross-Country		
Rental	25.00	25.00
Skiing, Slalom		
Hill Rental	262.00	
2-Way Radio	10.00	
Gate Pole Rental	30.00	302.00
Snooker		
Table Rental	320.00	320.00
Squash		
Equipment	204.00	204.00
Soccer		
Equipment	90.00	
Officials	300.00	390.00
Table Tennis		
Table Rental	20.00	
Equipment	40.00	60.00
Tennis		
Equipment	23.00	23.00
Track & Field		
Administrative Costs	25.00	25.00
Turkey-Trot		
Equipment	100.00	
Awards	105.00	205.00

34. Intramurals (M) continued...

Volleyball			
Equipment	$ 90.00		
Officials	875.00	$ 965.00	
Water-Polo			
Equipment	218.00		
Officials	187.00	405.00	
Wrestling			
Officials	80.00	80.00	
Contingencies			
Administrative Assistants	2,500.00		
Awards	300.00		
Handbook	200.00		
N.I.A. Membership	25.00		
Office Supplies	300.00		
Publicity & Photography	400.00		
Awards Banquet	300.00		
Truck Rentals	100.00		
Fieldhouse Rentals	1,000.00		
Lifeguards	200.00		
Notice Boards	200.00		
Computer Services	50.00		
I.M. Conference	100.00		
Ice Rink Rental	500.00	$ 6,175.00	$ 22,995.00

35. Intramurals (W)

Basketball		
Officials	$ 180.00	$ 180.00
Billiards		
Table Rental	96.00	96.00
Bowling		
Officials	60.00	60.00
Broomball		
Equipment	36.00	
Officials	160.00	196.00
Curling		
Ice Rental	576.00	576.00
Keep-Fit		
Instructor	200.00	200.00
Soccer		
Fieldhouse Rental	120.00	
Officials	48.00	168.00
Flag Football		
Officials	80.00	
Equipment	145.00	225.00
Golf		
Course Rental	24.00	24.00
Innertube Water Polo		
Equipment	60.00	
Officials	160.00	
Lifeguards	140.00	360.00
Novelty Swim Meet		
Lifeguards	7.00	7.00

35. Intramurals (W) continued...

Snow Soccer			
Officials	$ 24.00	$ 24.00	
Volleyball			
Officials	480.00	480.00	
Contingencies			
Administrative Assistants	2,000.00		
Awards Social	100.00		
Handbook	200.00		
Awards	200.00		
Publicity	300.00		
Office Supplies	700.00		
Ice Rental	300.00		
I.M. Conference	100.00	3,900.00	$ 6,676.00

36. Intramurals (Co-Rec)

Bowling			
Lane Rental	$ 160.00	160.00	
Bridge			
Clinic Expenses	100.00	100.00	
Car Rally			
Administrative Costs	40.00	40.00	
Innertube Water Polo			
Equipment	112.00		
Officials	200.00		
Lifeguards	80.00	392.00	
Snooker			
Table Rental	40.00	40.00	
Volleyball			
Officials	300.00	300.00	
Contingencies			
Administrative Assistant	500.00		
Publicity	100.00		
Activity Nights	100.00	700.00	$ 1,732.00

APPENDIX XIX

UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

DIVISION OF INTERCOLLEGIATE AND INTRAMURAL ATHLETICS

PARTICIPATION STATISTICS IN INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETICS

1973 - 74

ACTIVITY	MEN		WOMEN		TOTAL
	VARSITY	J.V.	VARSITY	J.V.	
Badminton	7	--	7	--	14
Basketball	12	7	12	--	31
Cross Country	8	--	5	--	13
Curling	4	--	4	--	8
Fencing	5	10	5	5	25
Field Hockey	--	--	15	--	15
Football	42	--	--	--	42
Gymnastics	8	8	6	6	28
Hockey	20	20	--	--	40
Judo	10	4	--	--	14
Rugby	15	30	--	--	45
Skiing	10	--	4	--	14
Soccer	16	12	--	--	28
Swimming	15	5	15	5	40
Track & Field	25	--	15	--	40
Volleyball	14	12	12	12	50
Wrestling	10	17	--	--	27
TOTALS	221	125	100	28	474
TOTALS	Men/Women	346		128	

APPENDIX XX

CANADIAN INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETIC UNION

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

For the Year ended April 30, 1974

Revenue			
Membership Fees		17,400	
C.B.C. Contract		10,417	
Government Grants:			
F.I.S.U. Games	100,644		
National Championships	45,000		
Salary Grant	13,000		
Other	4,665		
		163,309	
Endorsement - Cooper Canada		2,500	
Participation Fees		8,400	
Gate Receipts:			
Hockey	3,308		
Football	2,312		
Soccer	258		
Wrestling	223		
Basketball	13,152		
		19,253	
Involvement Fees		6,000	
Miscellaneous		3,436	
			230,715
Expenditure			
Salaries		43,101	
Rent		1,601	
Office and Miscellaneous		11,774	
Annual and General Meetings		3,801	
Canadian Coach Magazine		1,696	
Travel		10,403	
National Championships:			
Hockey	7,649		
Soccer	11,132		
Wrestling	1,692		
Basketball	5,653		
Swimming	3,724		
Cross Country	2,015		
Volleyball	9,864		
Gymnastics	1,985		
		43,714	
Sponsorship and Activities		8,761	
F.I.S.U. Games		101,097	
			225,948
Revenue in Excess of Expenditure for the Year			4,767